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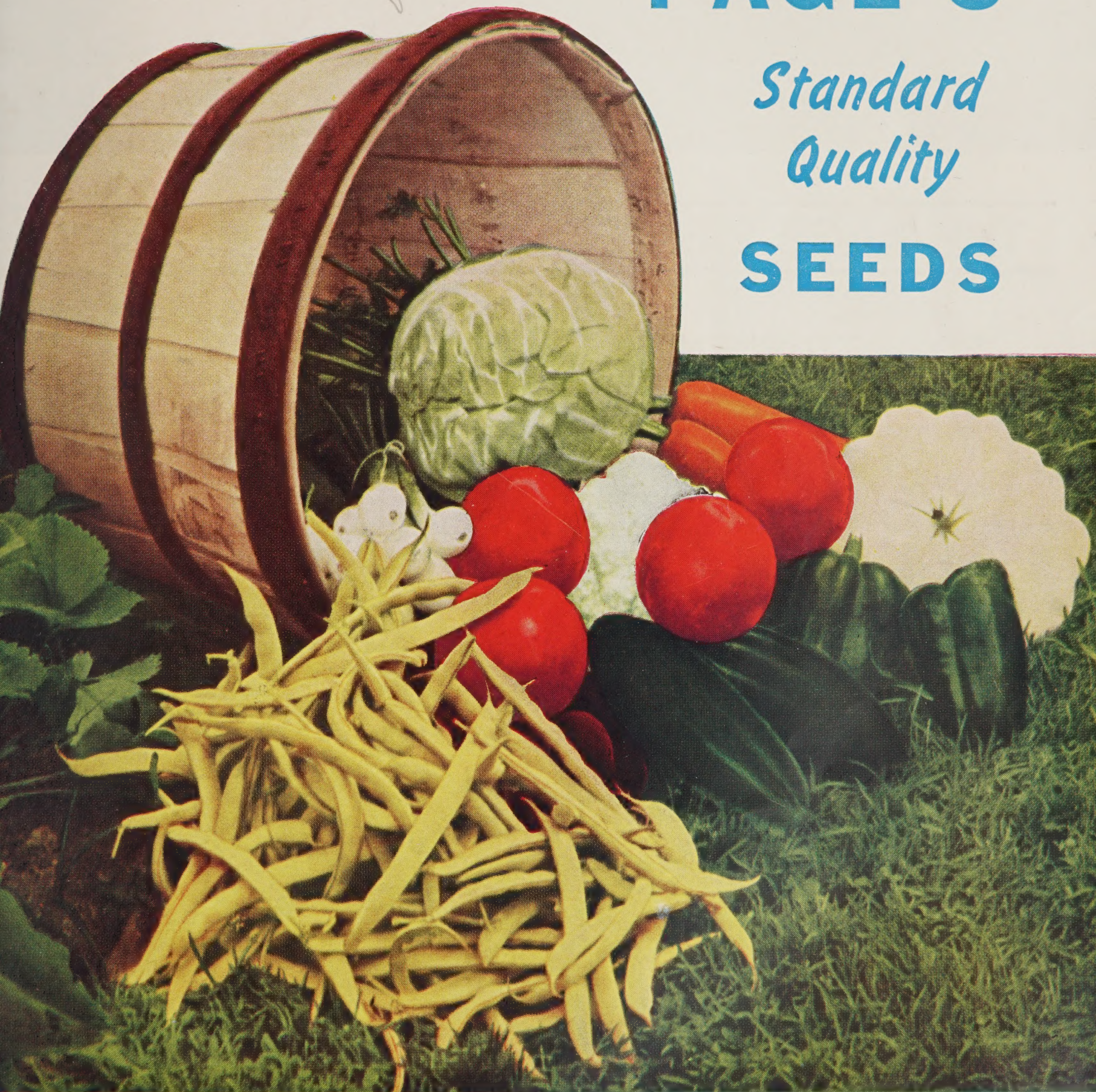
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Garden Guide



Page Seed Co.
Greene, N.Y.

PAGE'S
*Standard
Quality*
SEEDS



For Sale by



THE PAGE SEED COMPANY · Greene, N. Y.

TO PLANTERS of PAGE'S SEEDS

WE APPRECIATE your patronage as given to dealers scattered throughout the eastern United States.

In 1896 the late E. L. Page started a small local business in seeds, which developed first into a mail-order business and then into a wholesale and growing concern. Page's Seeds are now found in most localities from Maine to Virginia and west to Ohio and Michigan. These seeds are sold through your own local merchants, the mail order or catalogue business having been discontinued years ago. Your confidence in asking for Page's Seeds all these years is appreciated by us and by the merchant who displays them. We try to supply the best seeds that human ability, perseverance, and foresight can produce, in order that you may have better gardens and crops.

This Guide has been prepared not alone for the use of the merchants who are "At Your Service" in selling Page's Seeds, in order to have a ready reference available when questions are asked, but also for your own use in making your selections of those varieties best suited to your needs. We have tried to make it complete, concise, and reliable as to listings and descriptions. Prices can be obtained from your local merchant who sells Page's Seeds. Some items are available only in bulk, but many will be found in the packets displayed by most dealers. Your Page dealer is in a position to furnish items listed in this Guide, or can secure them if not in stock. Give your order to him.

As a gardener, you know that the success or failure of the crops in your garden depends on many things besides the seed. Thus it is impossible for the grower, the wholesaler, or the retailer to give any warranty or guarantee. By this we do not mean that we do not have faith in the seeds we send out, but that many things can happen after they leave our hands, over which we have no control. This is also true of the dealer and even yourself. Seed may be planted too early or too late, too shallow or too deep; the weather may be too cold or too hot, too dry or too wet; the soil may be too rich or too poor; disease or insects may attack the plants. Results cannot be guaranteed, so in common with all responsible seed houses, it is understood that The Page Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to productiveness of any seed it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability or that of the dealer, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

Purchase Page's Seeds from your home merchant, follow the cultural directions, and under normal conditions you should achieve results of which you can be proud.



Vegetable Seeds

BEANS

Bohnen

Haricots

Habas o Frijoles

Favas

One pkt. plants 30 ft. of row; 1 lb., 100 ft.

Beans should not be planted until the weather is settled and the ground is warm. Earlier plantings are generally a waste of time and seed. Space the rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and the seed 2 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Pole Beans are planted in hills 3 feet apart, 4 to 6 Beans in a hill. Keep them hoed, and dust with rotenone to ward off the Mexican Bean beetle. Make several sowings so as to supply your table all season. Pick the Beans frequently.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

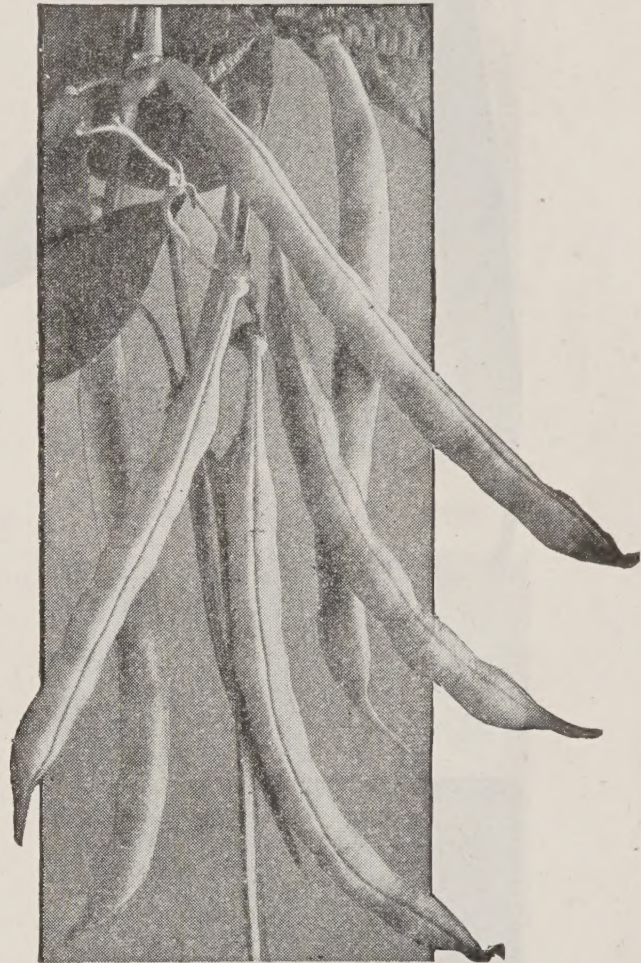
Black Valentine (Stringless). 50 days. Round, dark green pods, shaped like a pencil, with black seeds. Thick, meaty, and of good flavor. Plant very hardy and a good producer.

Bountiful. 47 days. Long, flat, light green pods of delicious flavor. It is well named, for the plant is a bountiful producer early in the season. We cannot recommend this too highly for both home and market gardens.

Burpee's Stringless. 50 days. Handsome pods, nearly round, slightly curved at tip, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, borne prolifically on healthy plants. Dependable under all soil and climate conditions.

Dwarf Horticultural or Cranberry. 54 days. May be used as a snap Bean when young or as a shell Bean. Pods are long, semi-round, light green becoming splashed with carmine at maturity. Popular in New England.

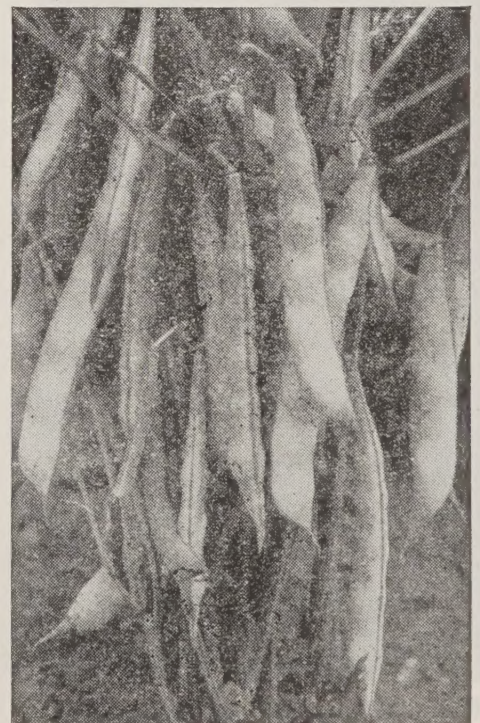
French's Horticultural. 68 days. Pods longer than those of Dwarf Horticultural, splashed with crimson. Compact in growth, with a tendency to throw short runners. Fine for green shell Beans.



Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod

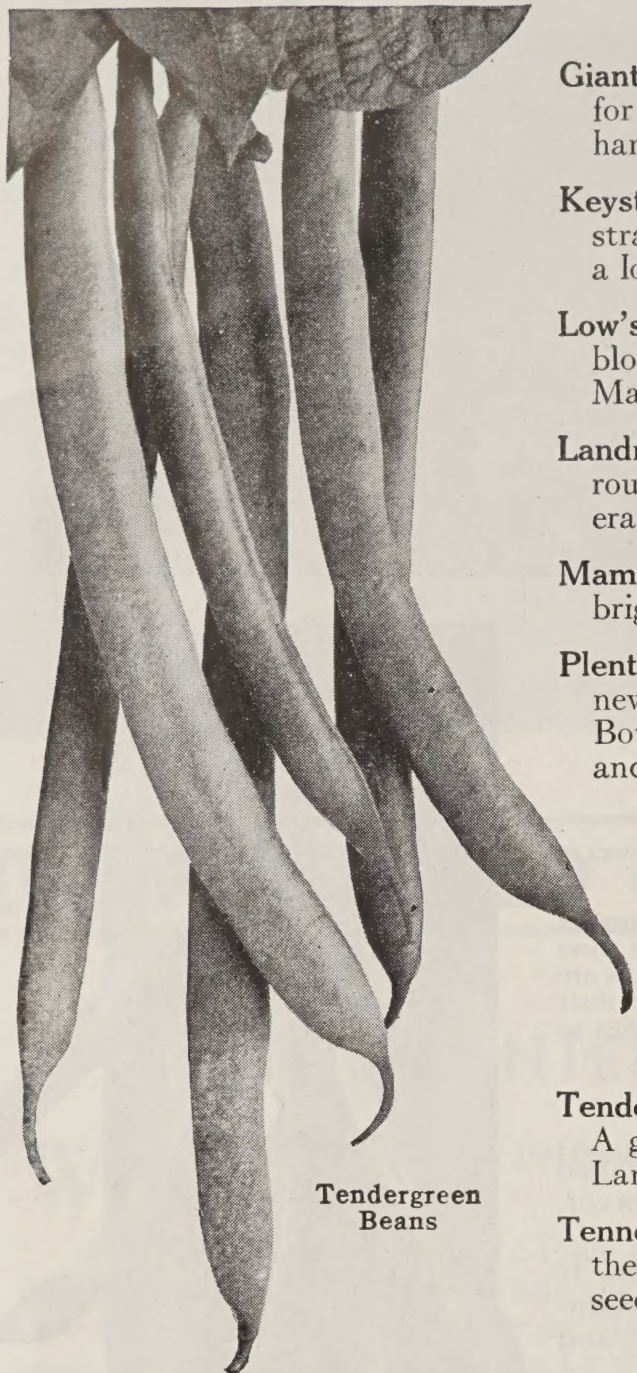


Bountiful Beans



Improved Golden Wax Beans

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS, continued



Tendergreen Beans

Giant Stringless. 53 days. Round, very long pods remaining tender for some time. Yellowish brown seeds and medium green pods. A hardy, prolific plant.

Keystonian. 52 days. Good flavor and good production. Round, straight, meaty pods that are without fiber or strings. Produces for a longer time than many others.

Low's Champion. 55 days. Light green, stringless, flat pods; seed blood-red with a white eye, 4 to 5 in a pod. Moderately productive. May be used as a snap or shell Bean.

Landreth Stringless. 50 days. One of the earliest sorts. Medium green, round, absolutely stringless pods of very fine flavor. Plants of moderate size and very productive.

Mammoth Fava or Broad Windsor. 75 days. A long broad, flat pod of bright green with rough surface. Used as a shell Bean.

Plentiful. 50 days. Long, tender, straight pods of medium green. A new introduction that has become popular immediately. Similar to Bountiful but has black instead of buff seeds. Stringless, brittle, and meaty.

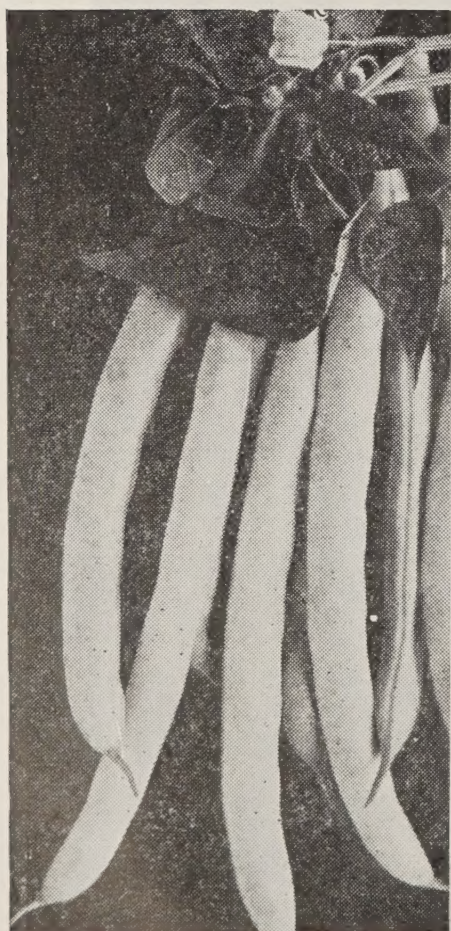
Refugee Stringless. 70 days. Bushy plants bearing handsome, pale green pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Stringless when young and bears over a long period. The standard late bush Bean for the home garden and for canning and shipping as well.

Red Valentine Stringless. 52 days. Good quality, fine flavor, and earliness combine to make this a favorite. Round, curved green pods bearing about 6 purplish red seeds splashed with buff.

Tendergreen. 52 days. Round, fleshy, dark green pods without strings. A good all-purpose Bean for market, home gardeners and canners. Large, erect plants and a heavy producer.

Tennessee Green-pod. 50 days. An early variety that is popular in the South. Very long, flat, broad pods with 7 to 8 yellowish brown seeds. Very good flavor, although inclined to be somewhat stringy.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS



Round-Pod Kidney Wax

Davis White Wax. 52 days. White, kidney-shaped Beans, 5 to 6 in a pod, are produced very freely. Plant is vigorous and produces early in a season. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, thick flat, almost straight, stringless, light yellow in color.

Improved Golden Wax. 51 days. Stringless, thick, flat, straight, yellow pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The plant is a good producer and bears early. Very popular in home gardens.

Improved Kidney Wax. 55 days. High-quality, oval, stringless, brittle pods. This attractive variety resembles Wardwell's Kidney Wax except that the pods are longer—6 to 7 inches in length—and thicker.

Pencil-pod Black Wax. 54 days. Round, meaty, golden yellow pods without any strings, 6 to 7 inches long. The seeds are oblong and all black. Plants are large, stocky. Vigorous and exceptionally productive.

Round-pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax). 58 days. Curved, brittle, light yellow pods 5 to 6 inches long. Absolutely stringless. The seed is white with a black eye. A very fine canning variety.

Sure-crop Black Wax. 53 days. Oval black seeds in round, thick, flat, golden yellow, 6-inch pods, stringless and of high quality. A large, sturdy plant that is an excellent producer.

Top-notch Golden Wax. 50 days. Flat yellow pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing white seeds with brown eyes. Stringless and practically disease-resistant.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS, continued

Unrivalled Wax. 51 days. Narrow, brittle, light yellow pods. Dwarf, stocky, productive plants. Seeds small, yellowish brown. Pick these Beans young to enjoy them at their best.

FIELD BEANS

Red Kidney. 95 days. Flat, broad pods, medium green in color, containing 5 or 6 red, kidney-shaped Beans. Fine for use as shelled Beans.

White Kidney. 100 days. Large, very productive plant. Flat, dark green pods 6 inches long, with long white Beans of fine dry shelled quality.

White Marrow. 100 days. Large- flattened pods 5½ inches long, inedible, bearing 6 to 8 round white Beans. Very good for baking.

Yellow Eye. 100 days. Thick flat green pods; seeds white with yellow eye. Delicious for baking or soup. Plant very hardy and an excellent yielder.

POLE BEANS

Golden Cluster Wax. 75 days. Very large pods borne in clusters. Excellent flavor and long lasting; creamy white to yellow in color. Oval, pure white seeds. Used for snap, green shelled or dry Beans.

Kentucky Wonder Green-pod. 65 days. The most popular Pole Bean. Saddle-backed pods 8 inches long, of deep green. Stringless when young; fine flavor. Seeds are broad, oblong, grayish brown to brown in color.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 66 days. A strong, productive plant bearing long, flat, waxy yellow pods. Meaty and almost stringless. Oval, dark brown seeds. Suitable for green shelled Beans.

Lazy Wife. 74 days. Six-inch pods in clusters, thick, broad, very tender, glossy green. Fleshy white seeds, splendid for winter shell Beans.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, dark green pods, turning lighter with splashes of red in green shell stage. Seeds buff spotted with dark red. Good for drying or for using green.

McCaslan. 65 days. A green-podded sort that matures early. Pods long, thick, meaty. Flat white seeds. Excellent for dry or snap Beans.

Mammoth or King Horticultural. 73 days. Very large pods and seeds, borne very abundantly. Pods are green, heavily streaked with carmine. Seeds buff mottled with red.

Scarlet Runner. 90 days. Planted for the decorative effect of its scarlet flowers, but may also be used for either snap or shelled Beans. Pods broad, oval and meaty; seeds dark purple mottled with violet.

White Dutch Runner. 90 days. A good companion for Scarlet Runner. Large white flowers.

ASPARAGUS

Spargel

Asperge

Sparagio

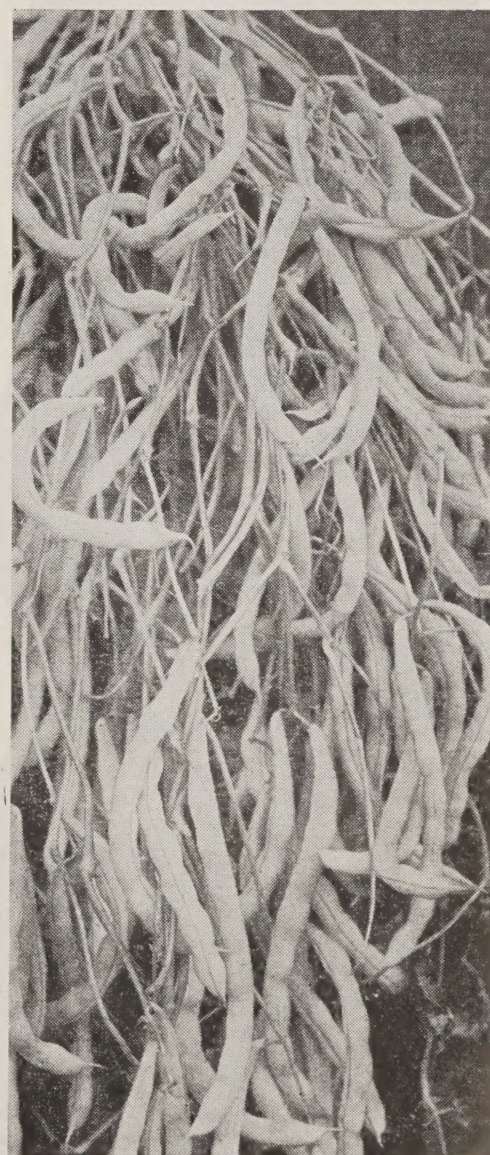
One oz. plants 100 feet of row

Sow the seed thinly in early spring in rows 1 to 2 feet apart. Thin out the seedlings to stand 3 inches apart in the row. Transplant to the permanent bed in rows 3 feet apart, spacing the roots 1 to 1½ feet. Cutting can begin in one to two years.

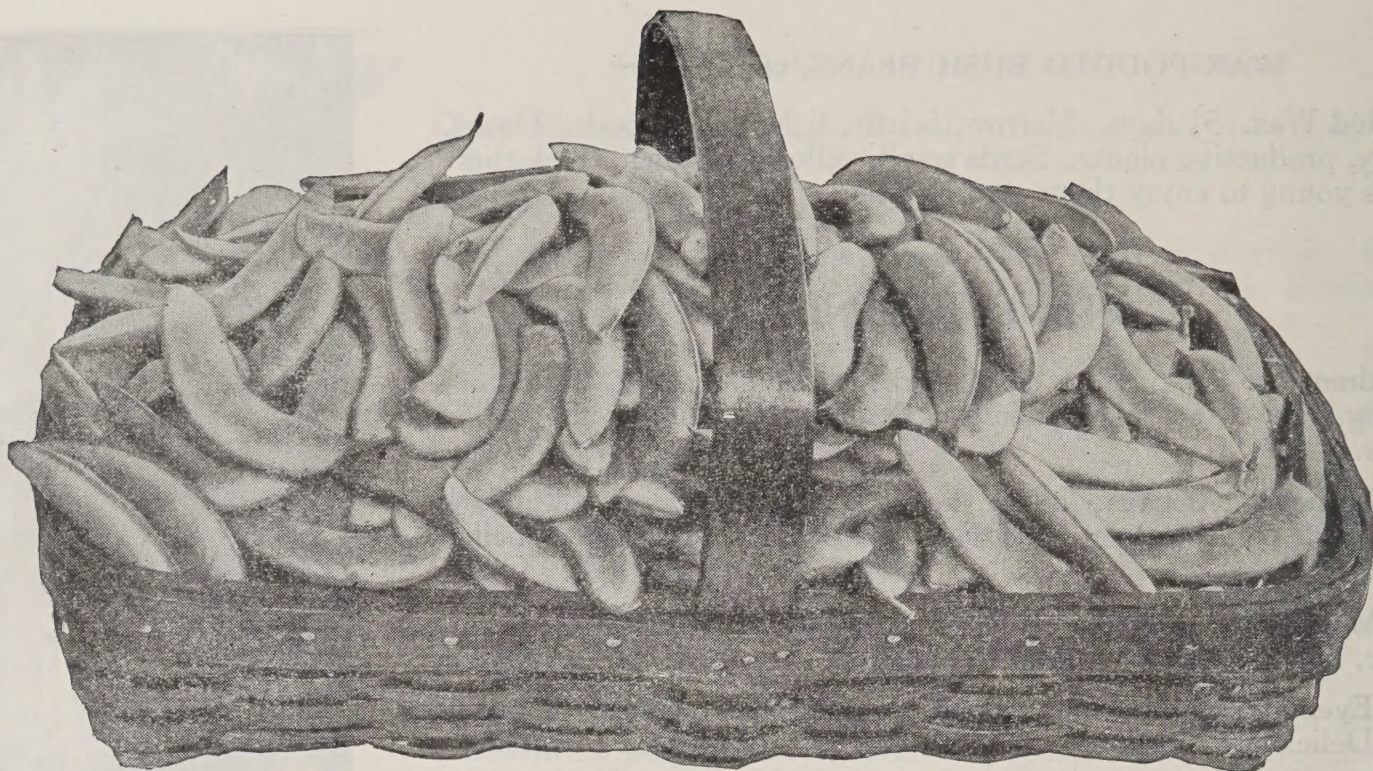
Mary Washington. Large, rich green shoots of appetizing color and fine flavor. Rust resistant.



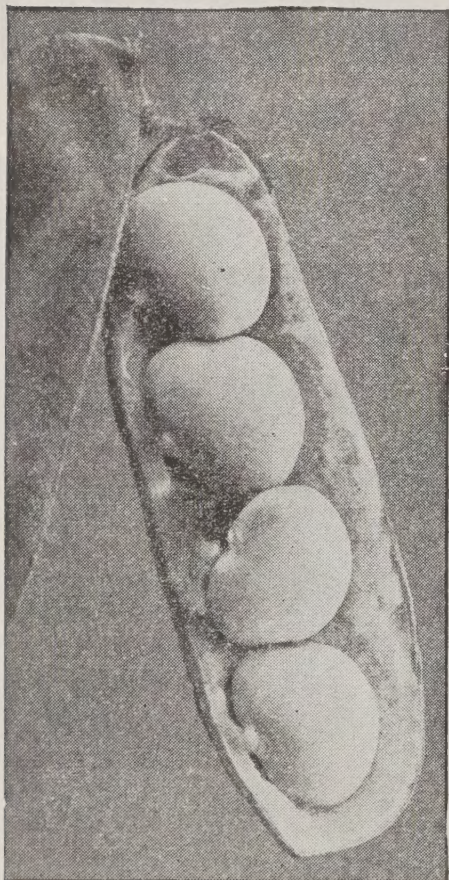
Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans



McCaslan Pole Beans



Bush Lima Beans



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Baby Potato. 72 days. Small, fleshy Beans, bright green when fresh. Very fine flavor. A real delicacy.

Burpee's Bush. 77 days. Large grayish white seeds, 4 or 5 in a pod. Meaty and of delicious flavor. Prolific for the bush type.

Improved Burpee's Bush. 74 days. Tender, delicate green Beans in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods. The largest bush Lima and very productive.

Fordhook Bush. 75 days. Very productive plants bearing straight pods with 3 or 4 high-quality Beans in each one. Seeds are white tinged green. One of the best.

Henderson. 65 days. Very popular. Small flat Beans of fine flavor, green in edible stage but creamy white in dry state. The small, erect plants bear early. Used largely by canners.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Early Jersey. 70 days. Good for localities with a short season, for it bears early. Fine-quality Beans freely produced in 5-inch pods.

Giant-podded Pole. 90 days. Heavy vine that is a good yielder of very large, thick flat pods. White Beans of good size are occasionally tinged green.

King of the Garden. 88 days. A popular sort with very large Beans which keep their flavor well when dry. Vigorous grower and a heavy producer. Two plants is enough in a hill.

Sieva. 77 days. The "butter Bean" of the South. Pods medium green, containing 3 or 4 small white Beans of fine flavor. Climbs 9 to 12 feet. Earliest of the pole Limas and bears until frost.

EDIBLE SOYBEANS

Soja max

Bansei. 110 days. Plants 2 feet tall, covered with pods. The Beans may be shelled and eaten green, or dried. High food value; mild, pleasant flavor.



Giant-podded Pole Lima Beans



Brussels Sprouts



Italian Broccoli

BROCCOLI

Spargelkohl

Chou Brocoli

Broculi

Broccolo

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. produces about 3000 plants

Broccoli belongs to the cabbage family and is grown in much the same way. Sow the seeds thinly in the row as early as possible in the spring, and transplant the seedlings when they are 3 to 4 inches high. Leave about 2 feet between plants. Spray or dust for cabbage worms. Cut the flower head, which is the edible part of the plant, just as soon as it forms.

De Rappa or Italian Turnip. An early type producing many small heads. For early spring or fall.

Italian Green Sprouting (Calabrese). 70 days from setting plants. The most popular variety. If the head is cut promptly, the plant continues to produce side heads for a period of eight to ten weeks. Delicate, tender quality and delicious flavor. This is one of the finest strains of Broccoli ever produced.

Good gardeners never wait too long before pulling their Beets. They are delicious if cooked when young and firm, but can be stringy and woody if they are left in the ground too long.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rosenkohl Chou de Bruxelles Bretones de Bruselas Covolo di Brusselles

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. produces about 3000 plants

This is another member of the cabbage family. Start from seed and transplant 2 feet apart each way. The plants are very hardy and easily grown. Slight frost will not harm them.

Long Island Improved. 90 days from setting plants. Small cabbage-like heads about 1½ inches in diameter cover the stems, maturing from the bottom to the top of the stalk. Solid and delicately flavored. Produces a good crop.

BEETS

Rote Reuben

Betterave

Remolacha

Barbabetola

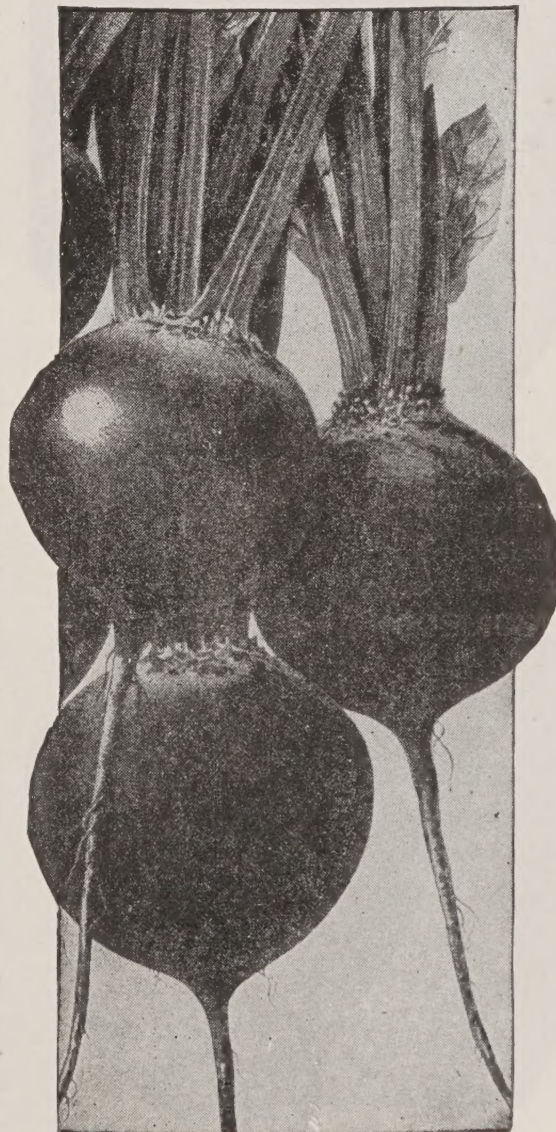
One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 100 ft.

Plant in early spring and at intervals until July 1 for a supply all summer. Sow the seed an inch deep, in rows 1½ feet apart. Thin to 2 inches apart. The tops, cooked as greens, are among the most vitamin-filled of all vegetables.

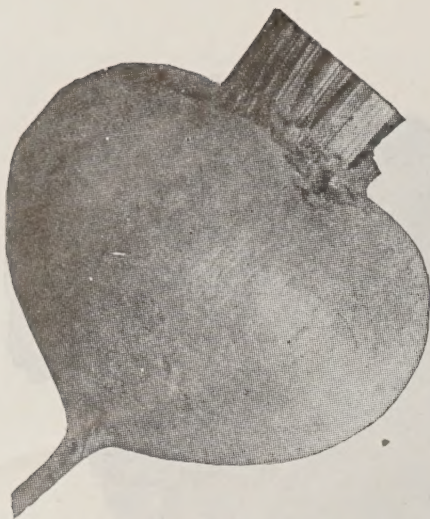
Crosby's Egyptian. 55 days. Years of selection of the Extra-Early Egyptian Beet have produced this excellent strain. Fine flattened-globular shape; the sweet and tender flesh is a rich deep red. Best when about 2 inches in diameter.

Detroit Dark Red. 60 days. Dark red, turnip-shaped. The tops are small, thus permitting close planting. Excellent quality.

Dewing's Early Blood. 55 days. Smooth skin and thick carmine-red flesh with rings of a lighter shade. Top-shaped; early maturing. Bronzy green leaves. Excellent for home and market gardens.



Detroit Dark Red Beets



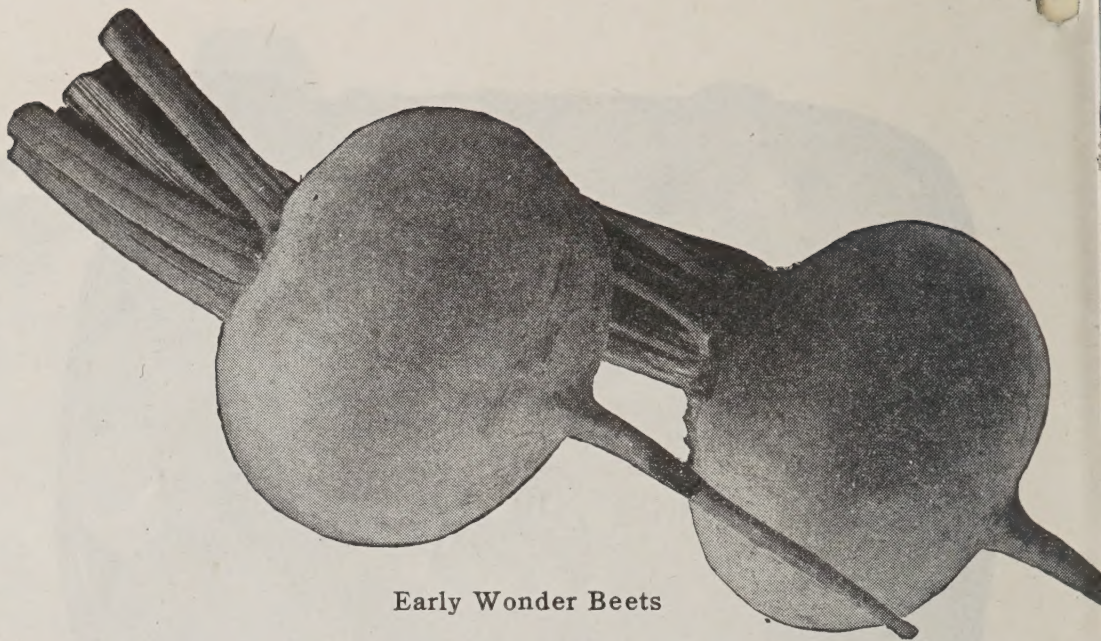
Crosby's Egyptian Beet



Swiss Chard



Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel



Early Wonder Beets

BEETS, continued

Early Eclipse. 60 days. An old variety but still one of the most dependable. It requires only 60 days to produce a fine crop of Beets ready for the table. The form is somewhat elongated and the flesh is bright red with zones of pinkish white. Smooth, attractive-looking skin. Sweet flavor.

Early Wonder. 52 days. An extra-early sort with small tops and tap-root. Fine-grained flesh of deep red with zones of lighter shade; globe shaped. Sweet, crisp, and appetizing.

Early Egyptian Flat. 50 days. Smooth, dark red roots, flat in shape, with small tops and purplish red flesh. Good for early forcing.

Perfected Detroit. 56 days. Globular, medium-sized, deep red roots with flesh of dark red zoned lighter. The tops are tall, green and red. A fine midseason variety of good quality.

SWISS CHARD

Beisskohl

Poirée

Bietola

Bleda

Blad bede

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 100 ft.

Swiss Chard is treated like beets, but is grown for the tops rather than the roots. Keep the leaves picked and the plants will keep growing until frost. A short row supplies a family.

Fordhook Giant. 55 days. Produces a quantity of very large, deeply crinkled leaves of dark green, with broad thick white stems.

Large White Ribbed (White Silver). 55 days. Strong white midribs and medium green leaves.

Lucullus. 50 days. Tall growing, with light yellowish green crumpled leaves and thick white stems. Fine flavor.

MANGEL WURZELS and SUGAR BEETS

Runkelreuben

Betteraves fourrageres

Remolachas forrajerras

Six lbs. plants an acre

These are the field Beets sown in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart. Plants should be thinned to 6 inches apart. A fine feed for dairy cattle in the winter. Should be harvested before heavy frost.

Giant Half-Sugar Rose. 90 days. Oval-shaped, very large, smooth roots. Rosy white skin, becoming deeper pink at the top. Sweet white flesh with high nutritional value.

Golden Tankard. 100 days. Roots 18 to 24 inches long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. A yellow-fleshed variety in general use all over the country. A good milk-producer.

Improved White Sugar. 100 days. One of the best varieties, used for sugar and stock feeding. Grows to very large size, considerably above ground. Skin gray-white; flesh solid white.

Ideal. 100 days. A yellow variety of a uniform shade. Also known as Yellow Eckendorf. The roots are cylindrical, with a blunt base. Very popular.

Mammoth or Giant Long Red. 110 days. Exceptionally productive. One root often weighs 20 to 40 pounds and is more than 20 inches long. Roots stand well out of the ground at harvest time. White flesh tinged red.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

CABBAGE

Kopfkohl

Chou pomme

Col repollo

Cavollo

One pkt. each of an early, late, and midseason variety is enough for a home garden

For an early crop, plant seed in a coldframe in March and transfer to the open ground when seedlings are 5 to 6 inches high. Allow 1½ feet between plants. For a later crop, sow seed outdoors from late March to early May, and transplant. Rich, well-manured ground is best. Protect the plants from Cabbage worms by spraying or dusting regularly.

The days to maturity given here are figured from the time of setting out the plants.

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Produces very large heads not quite so pointed as those of Jersey Wakefield and about a week later. Popular with both home and market gardeners.

Copenhagen Market. 70 days. An early, round-headed sort 6 to 7 inches in diameter and averaging 3 to 3½ pounds each. A dependable market variety, solid and fine flavored.

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Unrivalled for market and shipping. A late variety that cannot be equaled for weight and keeping qualities. Heads very hard, interior compact; tender, sweet flavor. Does well in practically any weather.

Drumhead Savoy (Perfection). 90 days. Crumpled or "savoyed" leaves make this variety distinctive. Deep glossy green in color, making a hard, almost round head. Sweeter in flavor than ordinary sorts.

Early Flat Dutch. 70 days. Short-stemmed, compact, plants bearing thick flat heads. Firm, solid, good quality. Second-early market crop.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 65 days. The standard extra-early Cabbage with pointed head. Its tender and delicious flavor makes it the most popular early variety. The heads are small, hard and solid, protected by thick outer leaves which fold over the top of the heads.

Early Winnigstadt. 70 days. Harder, heavier heads than Early Jersey Wakefield but similar in habit. The dark green leaves are well folded, making a tight head that keeps well. Sure to head even in bad weather. Valuable for shipping as well as home and market gardens.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 78 days. Matures just after the earliest varieties. Solid, round head of fine quality, that is a favorite for making kraut. Short stems; a sure-heading sort.

Golden Acre. 65 days. A round-headed early Cabbage of delicate flavor. Round, firm heads of uniform size; average weight is 5 pounds. Similar to Copenhagen Market but earlier and both stem and head are smaller.

Mammoth Red Rock. 100 days. A large, late red Cabbage, sure to head and an excellent keeper. A favorite for pickling and slaw. Leaves are bluish red, richly colored when cut.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. 100 days. A thick, broad, rather flattened head, heavy and compact. A very fine late variety. Leaves fold down well over the top of the head. Heavy-yielding market type.

Penn State Ballhead. 105 days. Gives a large yield per acre because the outer leaves are small and the plants may therefore be set closer together. Very hard heads, uniform in size and weight. Keeps well.

Thin Cabbage seedlings rigorously and do not let them stand too long in seed-beds.



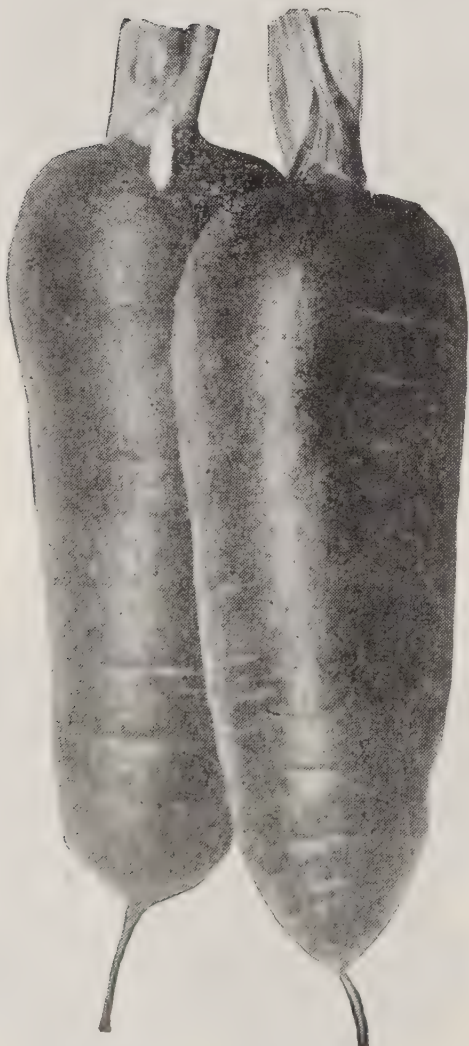
Charleston Wakefield Cabbage



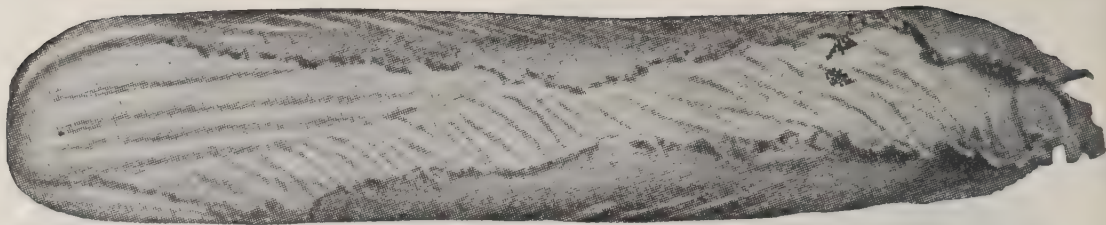
Golden Acre Cabbage



Emperor Carrots



Chantenay Carrots



Chihli or Celery Cabbage

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihli. 75 days from seed. The long, pointed head resembles celery in appearance. Crisp, well blanched, sweet. About 18 to 20 inches tall.

Wong Bok. 75 days from seed. Mild Cabbage flavor. Pale green leaves that blanch almost white if the heads are tied up. Short, broad head.

CARROTS

Mohren

Carotte

Zanahoria

Carota

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 200 ft.; 3 lbs., an acre

Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring and make successive plantings until July. The seed is very fine and should be covered only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin the seedlings to 2 to 3 inches apart. Keep the soil loose around the roots as they develop.

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 2 inches in diameter, averaging 6 inches in length. Bright orange, uniform in size and shape; tapering stump rooted. A standard market variety.

Chantenay Red-cored or Improved. 70 days. A good shipping sort with a practically indistinguishable core of reddish orange. Tender and sweet.

Danvers Half Long. 75 days. Deep orange roots 6 to 7 inches long when full size. Smooth and attractive in appearance, with a blunt point. Tender, crisp and good flavor.

Imperator. 75 days. Very long, slender, tapering roots that are tops in any market. Rich orange color; crisp and sweet. Requires a deep soil to develop the extra-long roots. About $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long.

Improved Long Orange. 88 days. Thick at the crown, tapering to a point. Deep orange color with lighter core. A well-known variety that needs deep soil. A good yielder and also used for stock feed.

Nantes Coreless. 70 days. Mild in flavor, bright orange-scarlet in color. Long, cylindrical roots with almost no core. Sometimes called the "Butter" Carrot. Popular variety for forcing as well as for home and truck gardening.

Oxheart. 72 days. Short thick roots only 3 inches long. A sweet-flavored, quick-growing sort. Grown mostly for stock feed or grown for market on heavy soils.



Danvers Half Long Carrots

CAULIFLOWER

Blumenkohl

Chou Fleur

Coliflor

Cavolfiore

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. produces about 3000 plants

Cauliflower is grown like early cabbage. It needs rich soil for best results. Cool weather and ample moisture are essential, and for that reason it does best early in the season. When the heads are about 4 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to encourage blanching.

Early Snowball. 55 days from setting plants. If planted early, this should make a fine early crop of white heads. Will remain firm and solid for a long time.

Super-Snowball. 56 days. Medium-sized, compact heads. Good for either early or main crop. Blanches snow-white. Most popular variety for gardeners and shippers.



Super-Snowball Cauliflower

CELERY

Sellerie

Céleri

Apio

Sedano

One pkt. is enough for a home garden

Rich soil and plenty of moisture are very necessary requirements for a good crop of Celery. Plant the seed in mid-spring and transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough for convenient handling. In July transfer them to the open ground where they are to grow. The tops should first be trimmed off to encourage stocky growth. Set the plants 6 inches apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Keep well cultivated, and hill up the soil around the plants toward autumn, to blanch them.

Emperor or Fordhook. 130 days. Dwarf type, easy to blanch. Plants are 15 to 18 inches tall, and very solid. The stalks are pure silvery white after blanching, very thick, tender and crisp. Not a good shipper but noted for keeping qualities.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Huge, light yellow stalks which keep well through the winter. Rich, nutty flavor, very tender and flavorful. A standard sort, deservedly popular. Stalks are green until blanched.

Golden Self-Blanching. 115 days. The most popular early Celery. Grows quickly and produces thick, heavy stalks of golden yellow. Needs only slight hilling up. Crisp and good flavor. Desirable for truckers but not a good shipper.

White Plume. 115 days. Does not keep well but is ideal for home gardeners who can enjoy it immediately after digging it. Long, crisp white stalks without strings. Matures very early.



Giant Prague Celery

CELERIAC

Knollen-Sellerie

Céleri-rave

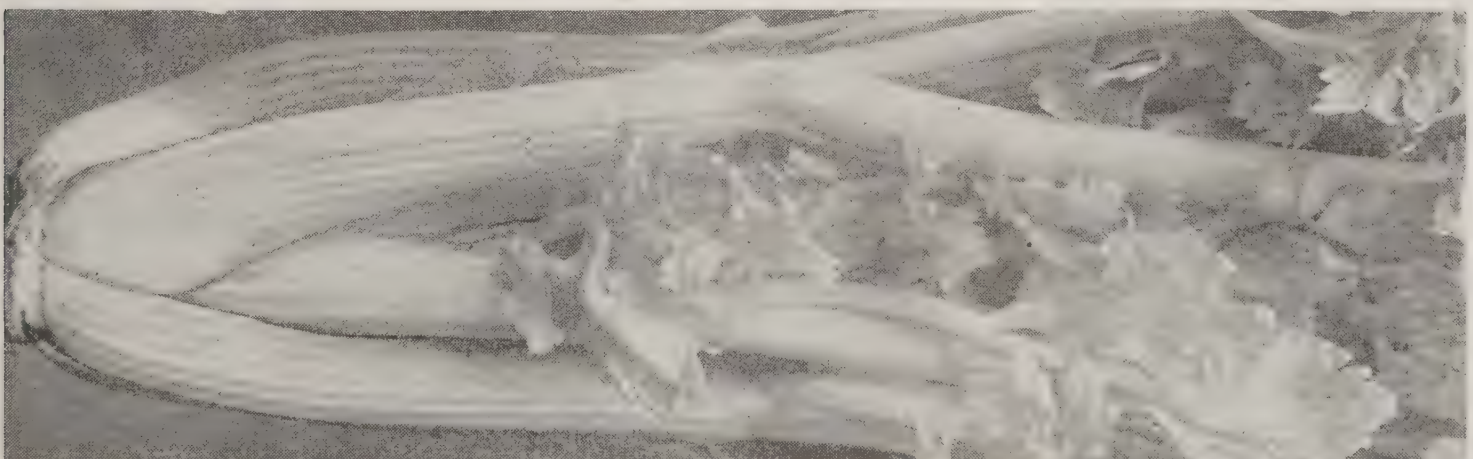
Apio-nabo

Sedano-rapa

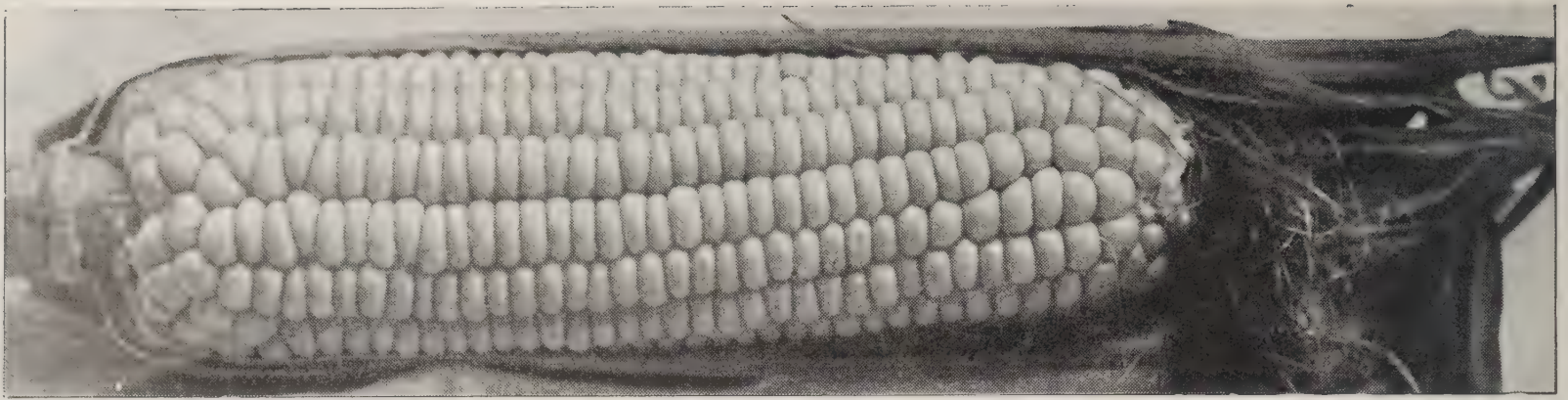
One pkt. is enough for a home garden

Start the seed indoors and transplant 8 inches apart in the row when large enough to handle. Culture is much the same as for celery except that blanching is not necessary. Use the roots when they are about 2 inches across.

Giant Prague. 112 days. Large, smooth, turnip-like roots with celery flavor, used in soups and stews. Will keep well until late winter.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery



Golden Sunshine Corn

Because Sweet Corn is fertilized by the wind, plants must be grown in blocks rather than lines, so that the pollen will drift from one plant to another. In the home garden it is best to plant blocks of 10 square feet every two weeks until midsummer.



Golden Evergreen Corn

SWEET CORN

Zucker Mais

Mais sueve

Maiz dulce

Mais dolce

One pkt. plants two 15-ft. rows; 1 qt., about 200 hills

Corn needs hot weather and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. Plant 6 kernels in hills 3 feet apart. Thin to 3 plants in a hill. Keep the ground hoed well up around the plants to support them against the wind. Always plant at least two rows together to insure pollination. Succession planting until mid-July is advised for home gardeners.

Black Mexican. 87 days. A favorite in the West, where it ranks very high in quality. Young kernels are pure white, later becoming blue-violet and finally black. Ears 8-rowed. Kernels tender and very sweet.

Country Gentleman. 95 days. A main-crop variety with large ears maturing a week after Stowell's Evergreen. Deep, pointed, white grains in irregular rows.

Early Evergreen. 90 days. Another variety similar to Stowell's Evergreen in flavor and appearance but 10 days earlier. Ears 7 inches long. Remains in good condition a long while. A good canning variety.

Golden Bantam. 80 days. Everybody's favorite. Small but delicious ears of sweet golden kernels. Plants are dwarf but generally bear two ears to a stalk. Unsurpassed in flavor.

Golden Evergreen or Bantam Evergreen. 95 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, borne in midseason. Stalks 7½ to 8 feet tall. Golden yellow kernels of good flavor.

Golden Early Market. 75 days. A very early variety with large ears of creamy yellow Corn, 9 inches long and containing 12 to 14 rows of kernels. Tender, sweet and good flavor.

Golden Gem. 70 days. Short stalks often bearing two ears. Deep yellow kernels on rather small, 8-rowed ears. Exceptionally sweet and early.

Golden Giant. 87 days. A late yellow variety with large ears of thick golden kernels in 12 to 16 rows. Popular for both home and market gardens.

Golden Sunshine. 74 days. Developed from Golden Bantam, and about a week earlier than that variety. Ears are larger, with 10 or 12 rows of kernels but the same delicious flavor.

Howling Mob. 85 days. A medium-early sort bearing 7 to 9-inch ears with 12 to 14 rows. Broad, deep white kernels, very tender. Good for shipping because it has heavy husks.

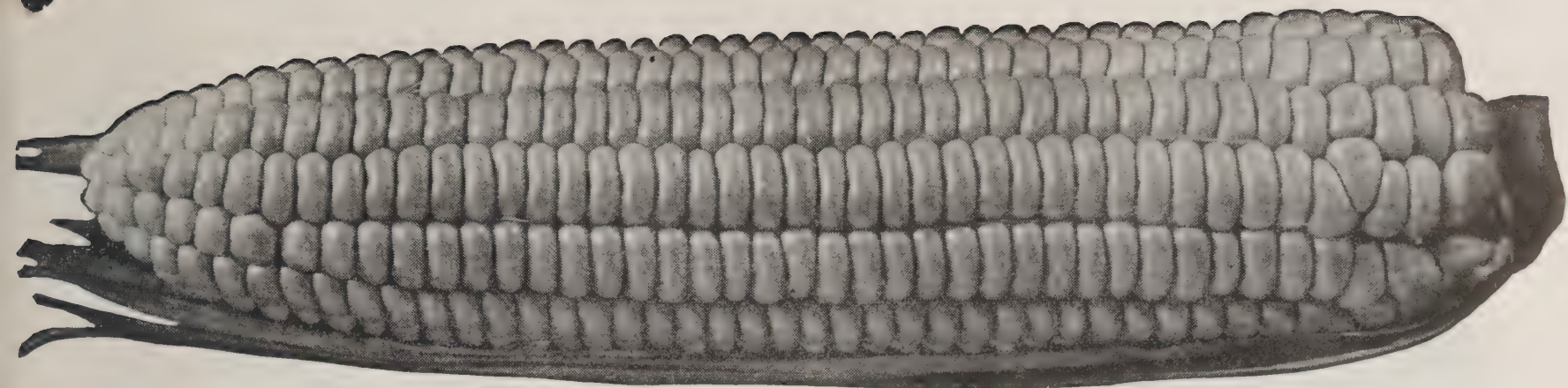
Improved Golden Bantam. 84 days. Golden yellow ears 6 to 7 inches long. Sweet, tender, golden yellow kernels in 12 to 14 rows. Mid-season; strong, vigorous plant.

Long Island Beauty. 98 days. Rich sugary flavor; ears 10 inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of white kernels. Stalks 8 to 9 feet tall. A cross between Stowell's Evergreen and late Mammoth.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. Very widely planted. Long, slender, white kernels on large ears, 16 or 18-rowed. Excellent quality. The standard late or main-crop variety.

Whipple's Early Yellow. 85 days. Deep, broad, golden yellow kernels in 12 to 16 rows. Ears large, well filled; stalks 6 feet tall.

Wonder Bantam. 80 days. An early yellow Corn with 8-inch, 8-rowed ears. Good color and taste. Matures with Golden Bantam but yields more.



Golden Cross Bantam Corn

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Carmel Cross. 79 days. Ears average 12 rows of delicious yellow kernels. Excellent quality; recommended for the northeastern states.

Country Gentleman Hybrid. 99 days. A drought-resistant sort especially good for the midwest. Large ears with irregular rows of fine white kernels.

Golden Cross Bantam. 84 days. Quality equals Golden Bantam but more productive. Bright yellow, 10 or 14-rowed, 8-inch ears on sturdy stalks.

Gold Rush. 69 days. A first-early hybrid for the early market. Yellow kernels; 8 or 9-inch ear with 12 to 14 rows. More foliage and sturdier than regular Golden Bantam.

Ioana. 87 days. Very resistant to drought and wilt. Ears 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. Excellent for canning.

Lincoln. 83 days. Sturdy stalks; resistant to Stewart's disease. 12 to 16-rowed ears of medium length, well filled with golden yellow kernels. Fine flavor. For home and market.

Marcross C 13 x 6. 76 days. An early, disease-resistant sort with 10 to 14 rows of light creamy yellow kernels on 6 to 7-inch ears. A splendid variety.

Spancross. 72 days. Grows 6 feet tall and produces 7-inch ears with 10 to 14 rows of golden yellow kernels. Good quality and attractive.

Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid. 93 days. Large, uniform white ears 8 to 8½ inches long. Recommended for main and late crop. Better root growth, stronger stalks and more disease-resistant than Stowell's Evergreen.

POPCORN

Golden Queen. 90 days. Large, golden yellow, pearl-type kernels popping into fluffy white flakes. Ears 12 to 16-rowed. Very productive.

White Hull-less or Improved Baby Rice. 85 days. A dwarf white variety. Unusually tender: Pops well.

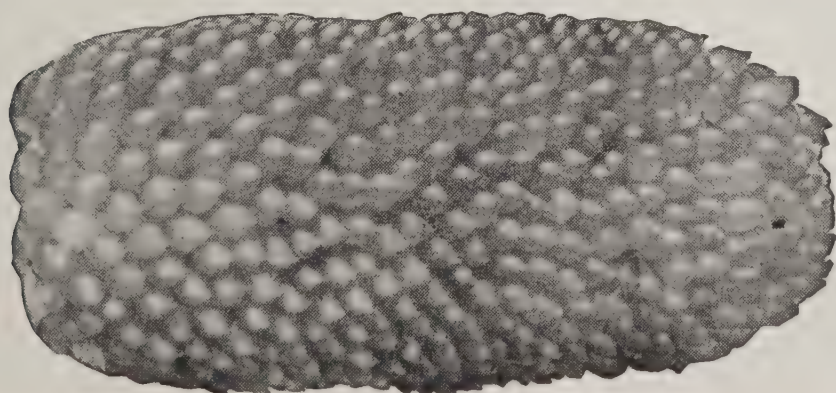
White Rice. 90 days. Small ears closely set with pointed, clear white kernels. An old favorite.

South American Yellow. 100 days. Large ears of golden kernels, which pop big and creamy. Strong, hardy plants.

Popcorn is slower in germinating than other kinds of Corn and does not grow so vigorously. As it is hardy, it should be planted earlier than other Corns. It is very important that Popcorn be thoroughly dried before using.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn



Popcorn

CUCUMBER

Gurke

Concombre

Pepino

Cetriolo

One pkt. plants about 10 hills; 1 oz., 75 to 80 hills

Rich, moist soil is needed for Cucumbers. When the ground is thoroughly warm, drop 6 to 8 seeds in hills that are about 4 feet apart each way. Thin to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. Keep young plants dusted to ward off insects. For an extra-early crop, seed may be sown indoors in paper pots or pieces of sod and transplanted later to hills outdoors.

A. & C. 68 days. Very dark green, rounded at the ends, 9 to 10 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Very desirable for shipping.

Black Diamond (Stays Green). 60 days. A good producer of dark green fruits early in the season. A good shipper. Holds color and firmness well.

Boston Pickling. 58 days. An early pickling sort. At its best when 4 to 5 inches long. Fruits medium green, slightly tapered.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Crisp white flesh, very highly flavored. Skin is uniform dark green. General shape is long, smooth, tapering to both ends. Grows 8 to 10 inches long.

Early Cluster. 52 days. Short thick fruits, crisp and tender for pickling. Early.

Early Fortune. 65 days. A fine slicing variety, smooth skinned and symmetrical. Holds its color well when pickled. An excellent variety for long-distance shipping.

Gherkin. 60 days. Thick round fruits only 2 inches long, ideal for pickles. Fruits medium green, covered with prickly spines.

Improved White Spine. 63 days. A popular variety, smooth, medium green, blunt ends with white spines. Good for shipping or greenhouse growing.

Longfellow. 70 days. A very long, late variety. Grows 12 or 15 inches long; dark green and symmetrical.

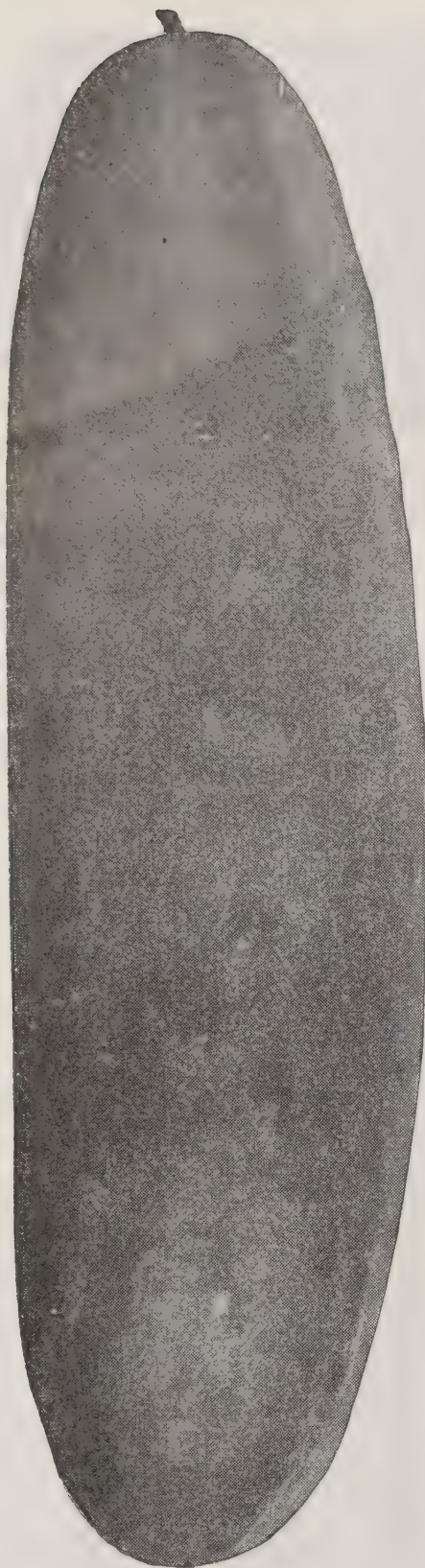
Long Green. 67 days. A handsome slicing variety 10 to 12 inches long. Small seed cavity. Fruits deep green, slightly tapered. Black spined.

National Pickling. 56 days. The fruits are profusely produced, of a good uniform size for pickles. Dark green with black spines.

Straight Eight. 66 days. Grows 8 inches long and weighs 2 pounds. Medium green without white streaks. Very attractive.

White Wonder. 60 days. A novelty with white skin and flesh. Crisp and mild in flavor.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 68 days. A main-crop variety, 8 to 10 inches long. A prolific producer of dark green fruits. Desirable for long-distance shipping and market gardeners.



Long Green Cucumber



National Pickling Cucumbers

COLLARDS

Junge-Kohl

Chou

Especie de Berza

Cavolo Verzatte

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; ½ oz. sows 200 ft. of row

Sow any time until September; transplant when 4 inches high. Set the plants 1½ feet apart. The large cabbage-like leaves make excellent greens.

Georgia. 75 days. Very vigorous, growing 3 feet tall. Very popular in the South, where cabbage does not develop so well. Leaves are very broad, slightly crumpled; pale blue-green to medium green foliage.

CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

Garten-Kresse

Cresson

Lepidio

Crescione

One pkt. sows 10 to 15 ft. of row

Make successive plantings at intervals from early spring until midsummer for a constant supply of greens. Sow in shallow rows a foot apart and thin to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the row.

Green Curled. 45 days. A variety with fringed and curly leaves of dark green. Pungent flavor; used for garnishing. Grows quickly.

Upland. 60 days. A good salad plant that grows quickly in ordinary garden soil. Small notched oval-shaped leaves. Very mild flavor.

EGGPLANT

Eierfruchte

Aubergine

Berenjena

Melanzana

One pkt. is enough for a home garden

Grown in much the same way as tomatoes. The plants are started indoors and transplanted outdoors, 1½ feet apart, when the ground is warm. Rich soil and warm weather are necessary for a good crop.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Huge, dark purple fruits, globe to egg-shaped, handsome and shining. The earliest to reach market. Each plant bears 4 to 6 fruits.

Early Long Purple. 110 days. Fruits 7 to 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches thick. Dark purple, smooth and attractive.

New York Improved. 115 days. Glossy purple fruits, a little later and larger than those of Black Beauty. Broad oval in shape. A favorite with home and market gardeners.

ENDIVE

Endivien

Chicorée

Escarola

Indivia

One pkt. plants 30 ft. of row; 1 oz., 100 ft.

Endive is best grown as a fall crop. Sow the seed outdoors in July and thin the plants to stand a foot apart. Cultivate well, and water if the season is dry. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch the hearts, but be careful to do it when they are dry. Endive will endure considerable frost.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Thick, curled leaves in large loose bunches. A well-flavored sort especially popular in the South. A heavy cropper.

Full-hearted. 90 days. An improved sort with thicker, crisper heads. Blanches to a fine golden yellow.

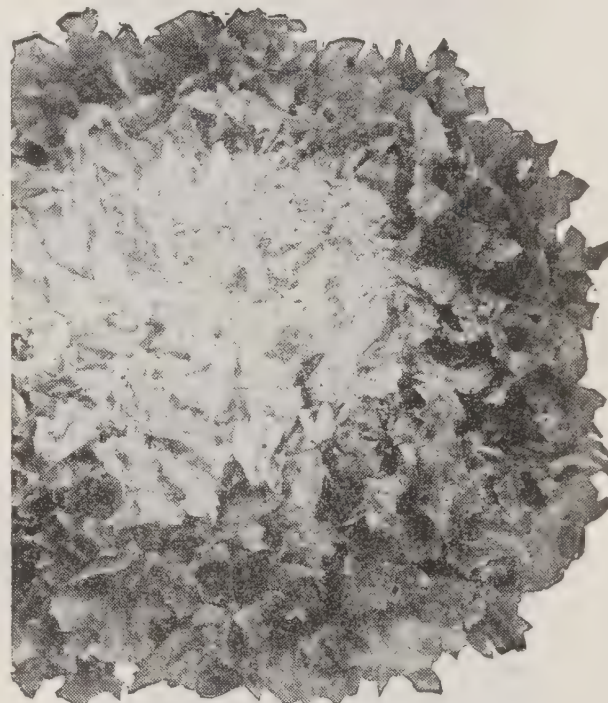
Green Curled (Ruffec). 95 days. Feathery, curled, dark green leaves. An excellent salad plant with a pleasant bitter flavor.

Moss Curled. 95 days. Especially recommended for fall.

White Curled. 98 days. Finely curled leaves and broad ribs slightly tinged rose. Heart is creamy white. Attractive for salads and garnishes.



Georgia Collards



Broad-leaved Batavian Endive



Black Beauty Eggplants



New York Improved Eggplant



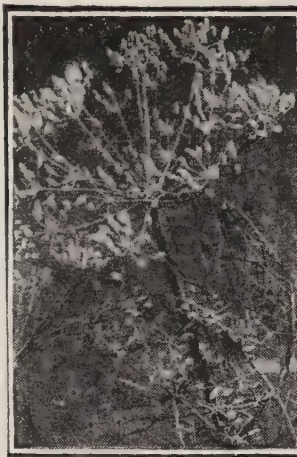
Cardoon



Arlington Thick-leaf Dandelion



Tendergreen Mustard



Fennel



Sage



Summer Savory

HERBS AND OTHER SEED

Kuechenkraeuter

Herbe potagere

Hortalizas

Ortaggios

One pkt. is usually enough for a home garden

Sow seed where the plants are to grow and thin the seedlings to stand 4 to 5 inches apart. Rich, moist soil is to be avoided, for herbs develop their aromatic quality better if they grow slowly.

Anise. Tastes like licorice. Used to flavor candy and pastry.

Borage. Flowers are candied, also used to flavor drinks.

Caraway. Seeds to flavor confectionery, cakes, and medicines.

Cardoon. Thick leaf-stalks, 3½ to 4 feet high, blanched by hilling.

Grown for fleshy leaf-stalk.

Celtuce. Combines the flavors of celery and lettuce.

Chervil. Light green leaves for seasoning and salads.

Chicory (Witloof). A salad plant for winter which may be grown in the cellar.

Chives. An onion-like plant. Leaves are used for flavoring.

Coriander. The seeds are used as a condiment and in making mixed spices.

Dandelion, Arlington Thick-leaf. Plant forms a rosette of large, broad, thick leaves which may be blanched like endive.

Italian—Cicoria di catalogna (Radichetta). A cut-and-come-again variety. Makes healthful boiled greens or salad.

Dill. Seeds are put in pickles, soups and sauces.

Fennel, Florence. Large, thick folded leaves are similar to celery. Stalks are boiled for eating; sweet anise flavored.

Mustard, Southern Curled. Broad frilled light green leaves, fairly tender; mild flavor, 3 feet tall.

Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach). Grows very quickly. Young leaves used as salad.

Sage. Gray leaves for seasoning poultry stuffing, also in medicines.

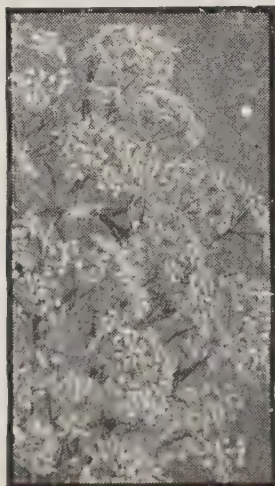
Sorrel. Large, thick leaves for salads.

Summer Savory. Aromatic green stems and leaves with mint flavor.

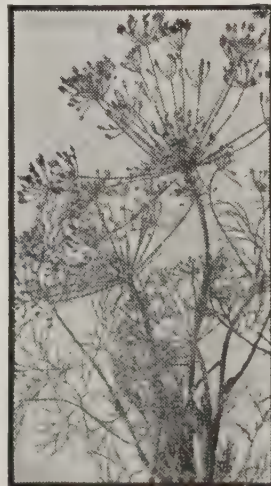
Sweet Basil. For seasoning, perfumes, and medicines.

Sweet Fennel. Young shoots are used for garnishing or boiled for fish sauces. Seeds are used for flavoring.

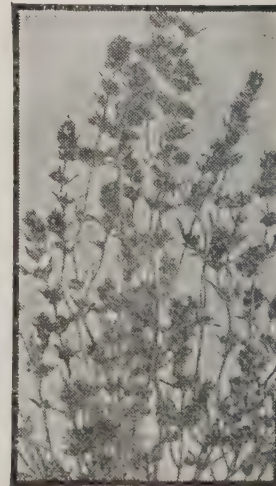
Sweet Marjoram. A warm aromatic herb for seasoning.



Anise



Dill



Sweet Marjoram



Big Boston Lettuce



Kale

KALE

Blatterkohl

Chouïvert

Breton

Cavolo riccio verde

One pkt is enough for a home garden

This very rugged member of the cabbage family needs cool growing weather and reaches its best after some frost has touched it. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and thin plants to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Treat it like cabbage.

Dwarf Blue Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled leaves of a beautiful bluish green color; tender and of good flavor. Plants are dwarf and compact, with leaves lying on the ground.

Dwarf Green Scotch. 55 days. Like Dwarf Blue except that the leaves are of medium green. Handsome spreading plants, 12 inches across, crisply curled.

Dwarf Siberian. 65 days. Flat broad, dark bluish green leaves with curled edges. Very vigorous plants, 16 inches across. Stands cold weather well.

Tall Green Curled. 60 days. A very hardy sort 2 feet tall. Yellowish green, curly leaves produced in abundance. Very tender after frost.

KOHLRABI

Kohlrabi

Chou Rave

Col Rabano

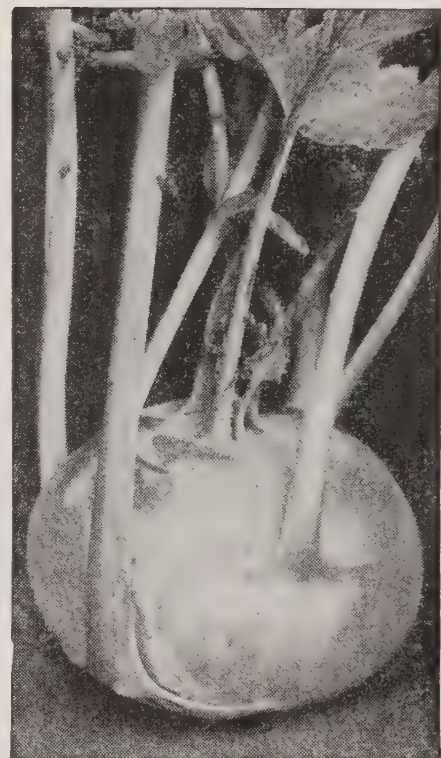
Cavola rapa

One pkt. plants 30 ft. of row; 1 oz., 200 ft.

A member of the cabbage family, but more like a sweet white turnip in looks and taste. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the open ground in early spring and summer. Thin to 6 inches apart. Pull when the bulb at the ground surface is no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Make several small plantings rather than one large.

Early Purple Vienna. 62 days. The globular bulbs are purple with green leaves. Delicious flavor and a quick grower.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Greenish white bulb of uniform shape and size. Anyone who likes raw turnips will enjoy this raw too. Fine texture and flavor.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi

LEEK

Lauch

Poireau

Puerro

Porro

One pkt. is enough for a home garden

Plant the seed in early spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin to 4 inches apart, and then hill the soil up around the stems as they grow, to blanch them. May be stored in boxes of dry soil in the cellar.

American Flag. 120 days. Long stems, thick and plump, with medium green leaves. Early. Used in soups and stews for its onion-like flavor.

LETTUCE

Kopfsalat

Laitues

Lechuga

Lattuga

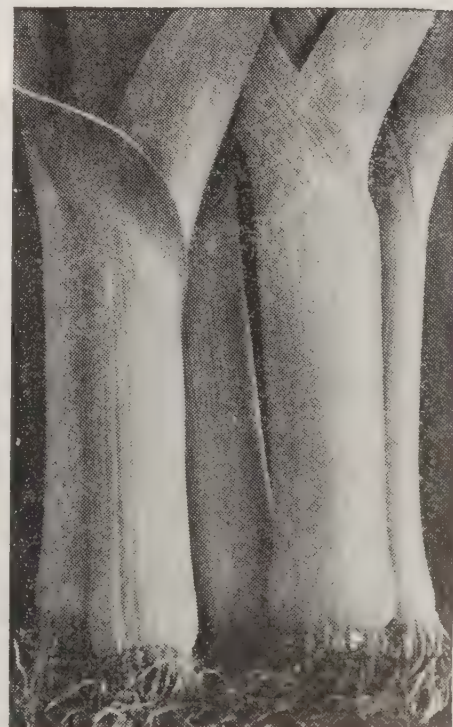
One pkt. each of an early, midseason, and late variety is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row

Lettuce can be sown just as soon as the ground is workable in spring. Cover the seed with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Loose-leaf varieties need not be thinned, but heading varieties should be transplanted 8 inches apart. Cool, damp weather suits Lettuce.

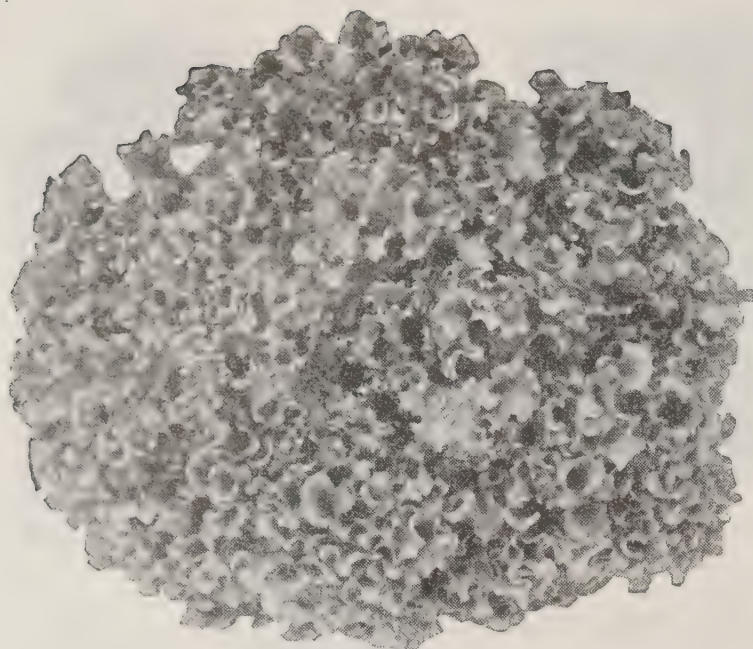
HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston. 75 days. Produces large heads with rich yellow hearts; outer leaves are tinged brown at edges. Crisp and sweet. Good all season.

California Cream Butter. 80 days. Large globular heads; outer leaves dark green tinged with brown, inside head crisp, bright yellow. Needs cool weather.



American Flag Leek



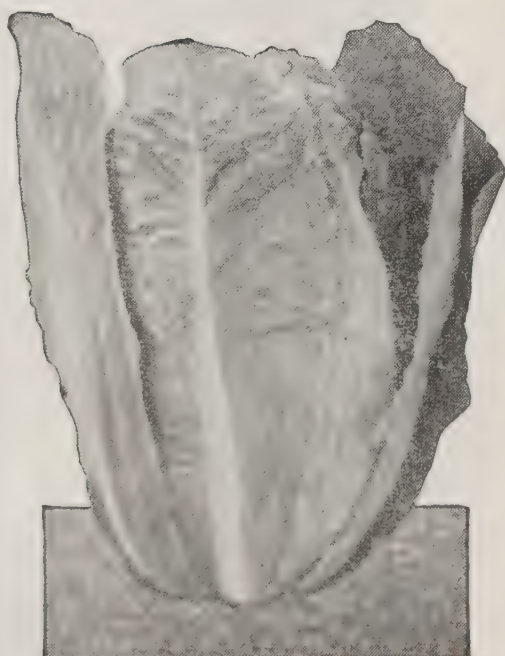
Grand Rapids Lettuce



May King Lettuce



New York Lettuce



Cos or Romaine Lettuce

HEADING LETTUCE, continued

Crisp as Ice. 65 days. Solid, crisp, and slow to shoot to seed. Compact plants; can be grown close together. Leaves are rich bronze in appearance; creamy white interior. Fine for home gardens.

Iceberg. 80 days. A late variety. Crisp, wavy light green outside, with very white, sweet center. Very popular and in great demand in the markets.

Imperial 44. 82 days. One of the best heading varieties for the East. Solid, medium-sized heads of Iceberg type, doing well on a variety of soils. Resists tip-burn.

Improved Hanson. 80 days. Light green with a silvery cast. Curly flat head of good size; interior white, sweet and crisp. A favorite for midsummer planting.

May King. 60 days. An early variety, fine for shipping. Makes a medium-sized, round, solid head with light green leaves lightly edged brown. Rich buttery flavor.

New York or Wonderful. 78 days. One of the best for hot weather. Very fine heads, firm and heavy, weighing up to 2 pounds after trimming. Dark green leaves, slightly curled at edges. Interior creamy white, sweet and tender.

New York 515. 75 days. Bright green heads of large size and fine appearance. Bred to resist tip-burn. Quite good in hot weather.

White Boston or Unrivalled. 76 days. Delicate light green without any bronzy edges; yellow heart. Uniform and solid.

COS or ROMAINE

Dark Green. 66 days. Very dark, slightly crumpled leaves in a compact head 12 inches long. Resists heat well.

Paris White or Trianon. 66 days. Outer leaves medium green, inner ones greenish white. Makes a fine summer salad.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Black-seeded Simpson. 45 days. An early leaf Lettuce that is one of the best. It grows very fast and can always be depended upon for early spring salads. Light green, wavy leaves of good flavor.

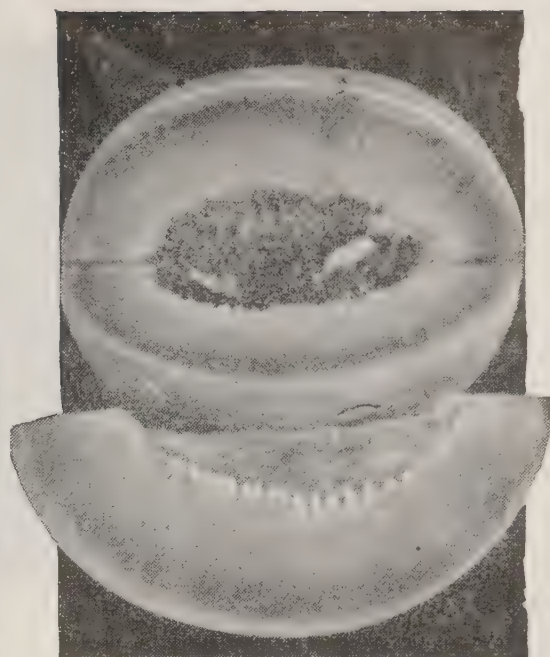
Chicken. 45 days. Largely grown for feeding to poultry. It will grow to 4 feet before shooting to seed, and after the first leaves are cut the stumps make new growth.

Early Curled Simpson. 45 days. Produces large bunches of yellowish green foliage, tender and mild in flavor. May be used when very young.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. More compact and upright in growth, and plants may therefore be allowed to grow close together. Good for forcing or outdoors. Light green crinkled leaves, fringed on the edges.

Prizehead. 47 days. Popular and widely grown in home gardens. Medium green foliage, heavily bronzed and ruffled. Leaves stand erect in a loose head.

Hearts of Gold
Muskmelons



Honey Dew Melon

MUSKMELON

Melon

Melon brode

Melon

Meleone di Muschio

One pkt. plants 10 hills; 1 oz., 75 to 80 hills

Muskmelons are grown like cucumbers, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. Plant 10 seeds in a hill, and after the plants have made a good start thin to the 3 sturdiest ones. Keep them dusted to drive insects away.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Hackensack Extra Early. 82 days. Large, round, heavily netted fruit with green flesh. Skin turns yellow as the fruit ripens. Not good for shipping. Home-garden and local-market type.

Honey Dew. 110 days. A globular melon about 8½ inches in diameter. Outside is smooth creamy white; inside light emerald-green. Flesh is juicy and very sweet.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. 90 days. The most popular of small, green-fleshed melons. Thick meat of fine aroma and quality. Skin dark green, ribbed and heavily netted, later becoming mottled with yellowish bronze. Vines very prolific.

ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Bender's Surprise. 95 days. Medium-sized, almost round; skin heavily netted, dark green ripening to golden color. The salmon-pink flesh is very thick and luscious. Good for short-distance shipping.

Emerald Gem. 86 days. Smooth, bright emerald-green outside; salmon color inside. Delicious flavor; early and prolific. Does not keep.

Golden Delicious. 83 days. Ships well because heavy netting covers the hard rind. Skin creamy green at maturity. Golden flesh.

Hale's Best No. 36. 82 days. Deep salmon-colored flesh, very sweet. An early variety bearing oval fruit with heavy netting and inconspicuous ribs. Very small seed cavity. Excellent for market gardeners.

Hearts of Gold. 90 days. The deep green rind is very thin but strong, covered with fine, dense netting. Flesh is orange color, thick and delicious. A medium-sized, nearly round melon, fine for shipping.

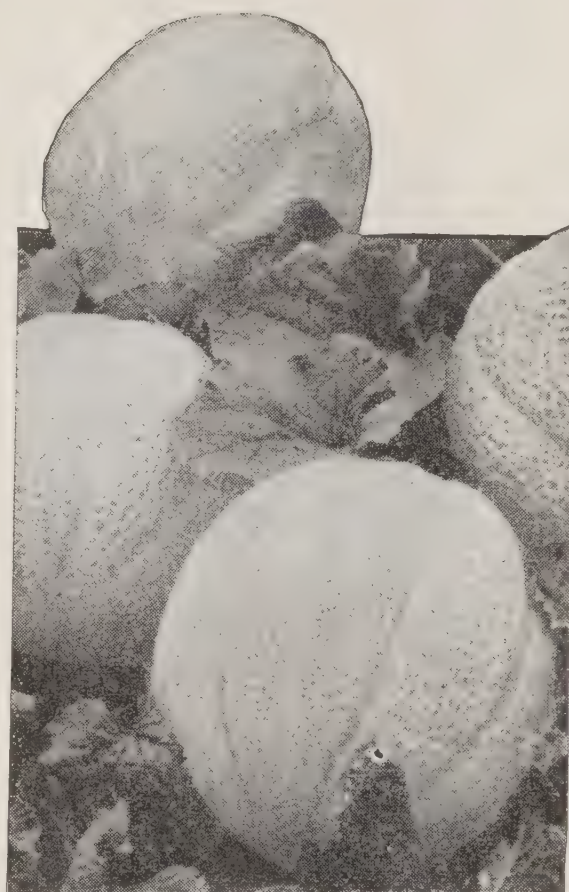
Honey Rock or Sugar Rock. 90 days. Light gray-green, coarsely netted, 5 to 6 inches long. Thick, meaty, bright orange flesh.

Lake or Golden Champlain. 80 days. Extremely early and therefore a valuable sort. Fruit of medium size. Skin light green; sweet salmon-colored flesh. Good where the growing season is short.

Miller's Cream or Osage. 92 days. Almost round dark green, slightly ribbed. Coarse netting. Deep rich salmon flesh of delicate flavor.

Pride of Wisconsin. 90 days. Oval fruits with coarsely netted, hard pearly gray rind. Thick orange flesh, solid and sweet. For the home garden and markets nearby.

Schoon's Hard Shell. 90 days. Yellow rind with deep ribs and heavy netting. Weighs 5 to 8 pounds; keeps well. The extra heavy rind makes it a good shipper.



Bender's Surprise Muskmelons



Honey Rock Muskmelon



Tom Watson Watermelon

WATERMELONS

Wasser-Melone

Melon d'Eau

Sandia

Cocomero

One pkt. plants 8 to 10 hills; 1 oz., 50 hills



Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible. As a rule, the large-fruited varieties are easier to grow than the smaller types.

Watermelons require similar treatment, but the plants need more space and a somewhat longer growing season.



Stone Mountain Watermelon

These are grown like muskmelons and cucumbers, but the hills are spaced 6 to 8 feet apart.

Citron, Red-seeded. 90 days. Alternate dark and light green striped rind. The small, round fruits are not suitable for eating raw, but are used for preserves and pickles.

Cole's Early. 75 days. Excellent for the home gardener. Fruits about 12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter. Flesh deep red, juicy and delicious. Seeds black. Produces well.

Fordhook Early. 75 days. Bright red flesh, very sweet. Averages 25 pounds in weight. The fruit is very early, almost round.

Golden Honey. 88 days. A very fine golden-fleshed variety, attractive and delicious. Oblong in shape, with light green rind striped darker. Seed brown.

Halbert Honey. 85 days. Grows about 20 inches long, cylindrical with blunt ends, dark green with fine veins. Sweet red flesh. Seeds white with black tip. Fine for home growing.

Harris' Earliest. 75 days. Very good for the North because it ripens so early. Oblong fruits marbled light and dark green; bright red flesh of good quality. Seeds black.

Irish Gray. 90 days. Long, oval fruits with light gray rind and bright red flesh. No hard center. Seed creamy white. A good shipper.

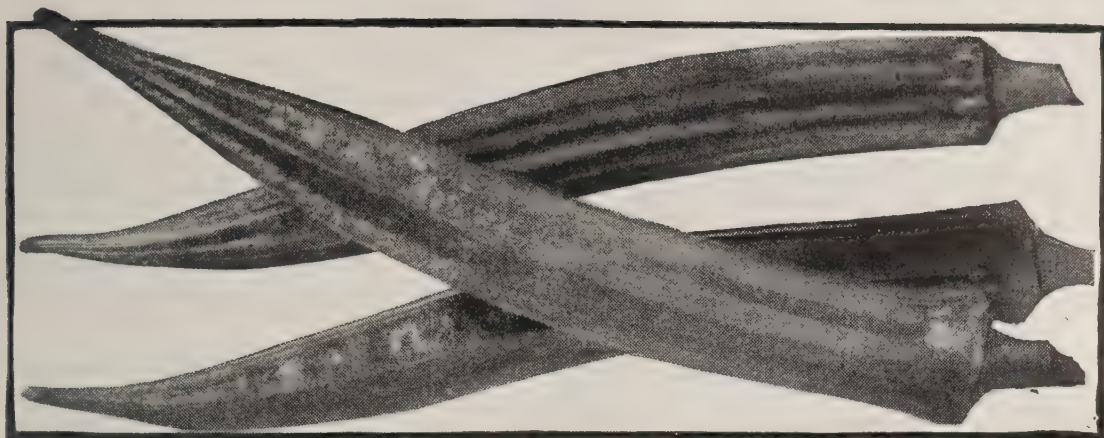
Kleckley's Sweet. 85 days. Dark green skin with thin rind; cylindrical shape. Sweet scarlet flesh. Its crisp, sugary flavor is absolutely unsurpassed. Not suitable for shipping.

Peerless or Ice Cream. 90 days. Medium-sized, oblong fruits, bright green with dark green veining. Crisp, bright red flesh of refreshing taste.

Stone Mountain. 90 days. Very large, oval-round melons with thin, tough rind of medium green with indistinct veins. Flesh scarlet, fine grained and sweet. Seed white with black tip. Excellent shipper.

Tom Watson. 90 days. Long, dark green fruit of cylindrical shape, with firm, crisp flesh of deep red. Keeps well. An old favorite with everyone.

Winter Melon. Small, almost round, greenish white with irregular light green stripes. Flesh red, crisp and firm. Keeps very well and is therefore grown for storage for use in late fall.



Okra

OKRA

Ocher

Gombo

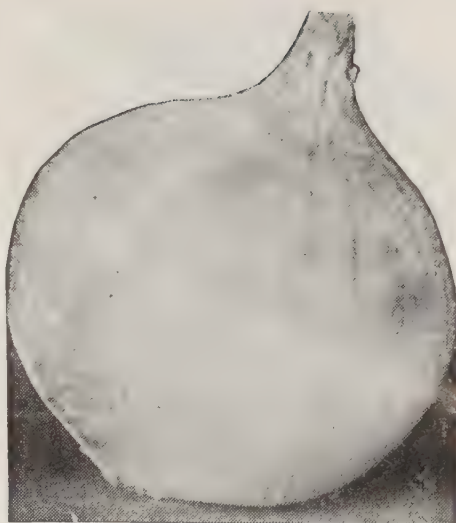
Quimbombo

Ibisco

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. plants 50 ft. of row

Warm weather is needed for growing Okra. Plant 1 inch deep in late spring, in rows 2½ feet apart. Thin the plants to stand 1½ feet apart. The pods, which are used for soups and stews, should be gathered while they are young and green.

Perkins Mammoth. 56 days. A very productive variety growing 3 feet tall. Its long, slender pods are deep green, heavily ribbed, tender and give a good flavor to soups.



Southport White Globe Onion

ONIONS

Zwiebeln

Oignon

Cebolla

Cipolla

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 100 ft.

Onions need a rich soil free of stones. Plant the seed in early spring, ½ inch deep, and thin the plants to 3 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. Keep well cultivated and fertilized.

Danvers Yellow Globe. 110 days. A fine variety for storage. The Onions are about 2½ inches in diameter. Light golden skin and firm white flesh with slight yellow tinge. Crisp and mild.

Ebenezer. 100 days. Deep flat Onions, dark yellow in color. Very firm and keeps well. Early.

Extra Early Yellow Globe. 100 days. Good size, globe-shaped Onions with straw-yellow skin and clear white flesh. Tough skin. Keeps and ships well.

Prizetaker. 100 days. Pale yellow skin; mild, pure white within. One of the very largest sorts—one Onion will sometimes weigh as much as 1 pound. For early fall and winter.

Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Large, rather flattened, with purple-red skin and purplish white flesh. Very widely grown and one of the best shipping varieties. Late; very strong flavor.

Southport Red Globe. 112 days. Perfect globe shape; deep purplish red skin. Large in size; flesh white with faint pink tinge, mild, tender.

Southport White Globe. 110 days. Clear silvery white, 2½ inches in diameter. Very firm, mild flesh. Handsome and uniform globe shape. Popular for winter storage.

Southport Yellow Globe. 115 days. Large bulbs with small neck. Light yellow skin; yellowish white, fine-grained flesh. Keeps very well.

White Portugal or Silverskin. 100 days. White Onions with a silvery skin. They average 2 inches in diameter and have a mild, pleasant flavor. A favorite for home and market. Our strain is extra good.

White Sweet Spanish. 110 days. The largest white variety with globular bulb and small neck. Pure white, both inside and out. Very mild and sweet.

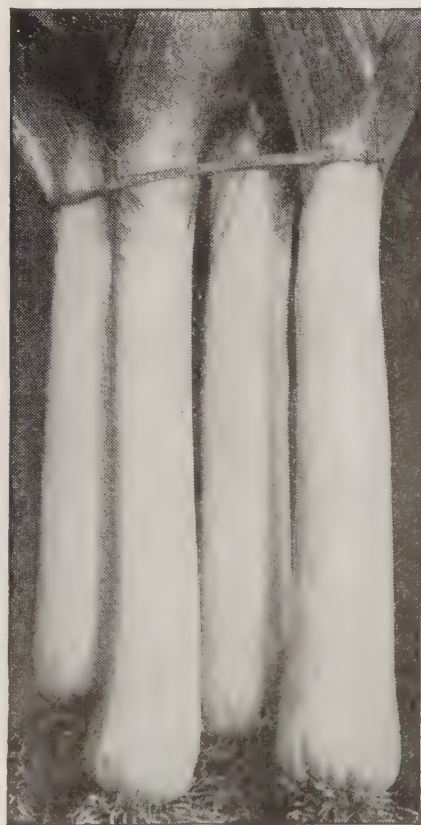
Yellow Sweet Spanish. 98 days. Golden yellow, with pleasing mild white flesh. Grown in South for early shipping.



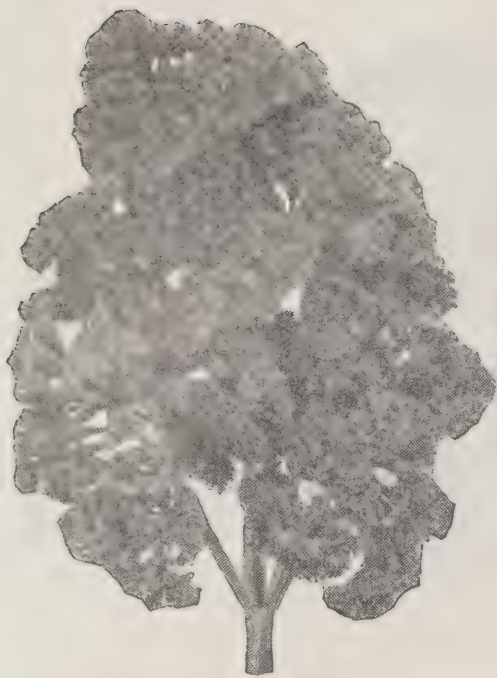
Danvers Yellow Globe Onion

ONION SETS

Spring Onions are generally grown from small bulbs or sets, which are planted outdoors as early as possible in the spring. The sets are planted an inch or so apart, in rows a foot apart. Good rich soil and frequent cultivation are necessary. When the young Onions are about an inch in diameter they may be pulled and eaten green; if enough are planted, alternate ones may be pulled and the others left to mature.



Spring Table Onions



Moss Curled Parsley



To grow big Pumpkins, fill a large hole with well-rotted manure and build the Pumpkin hill over it.

After danger from bugs is past, allow the strongest Pumpkin vine to grow, and cut off all fruits except two or three, or the best one of the lot.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

PARSLEY

Petersilie

Persil

Perejil

Prezzemolo

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1/2 oz., 200 ft.

Soak the seed a few hours in warm water before planting, to speed up germination. Plant 1/2 inch deep in rich ground in early spring. Thin the plants to 4 inches apart. In the fall a few strong plants may be potted up and moved indoors or to a coldframe, to supply leaves for flavoring all winter.

Champion Moss Curled. 70 days. The dark green, deeply cut leaves are ornamental as well as useful for flavoring and garnishing. Very popular.

Double Curled. 70 days. Compact plants with finely curled foliage held well up from the ground by strong stems.

Hamburg or Turnip-rooted. 90 days. This variety is grown for its thick white roots, which look and taste somewhat like parsnips. Good for winter storage.

Plain (Italian Plain Leaf). 65 days. Thick, strongly flavored leaves, uncurled. Good for drying for kitchen use.

PARSNIP

Pastinake

Panais

Chirivia

Pastinaca

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 200 ft.

Parsnips prefer a deep, sandy loam without stones. Sow as early as the ground can be worked. Thin plants to stand 4 inches apart in rows 1 1/2 feet apart. Cultivate all summer. They will taste better if you wait until the following spring to dig and eat them, after the winter's frost has flavored them.

Hollow Crown. 100 days. Long, tapering roots with broad shoulders. Very tender, sugary taste. Deep rich soil produces best results.

PUMPKIN

Melone Kurbiss

Potiron

Calabaza

Zucca

One pkt. plants 6 hills; 1 oz., 30 hills

Plant the seed in hills 8 to 12 feet apart each way, 4 seeds to a hill. Pumpkins are often grown among corn, to save room. Cultivate like melons and cucumbers.

Connecticut Field. 115 days. Large, somewhat ribbed, deep orange, flattened globe shape. Good for pies and also for feeding to stock. Very productive.

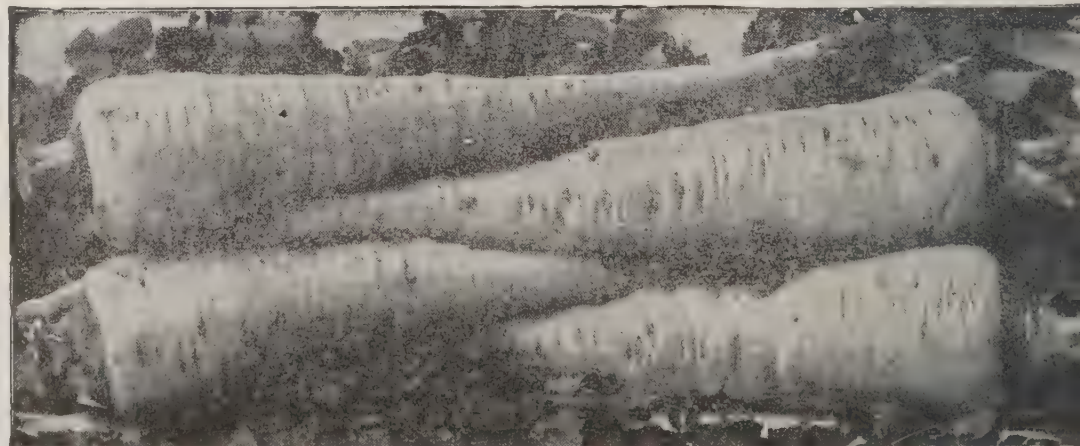
Kentucky Field. 120 days. Varies in shape and size. Skin creamy buff, much ribbed. Deep yellow flesh. Bears well.

King of Mammoths. 120 days. Average weight is 60 pounds. Bright lemon color mottled orange. Rind and flesh very firm. Good quality. Used for show purposes and valuable for stock feed.

Sweet or Sugar (New England Pie). 108 days. An ideal sort for home use; about 6 to 8 pounds in weight. Round fruit, slightly ribbed, deep orange in color. Thick, sweet, dry flesh.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Pear-shaped, creamy white fruits weighing 12 to 15 pounds each. Yellow flesh resembling a sweet potato in taste.

Winter Luxury. 110 days. An excellent small sort that keeps very well. Slightly round with flattened ends, golden russet in color, finely netted. Unusually prolific. A favorite for home and market gardens.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

PEPPERS

Pfeffer

Poivre

Pimiento

Peperone

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. produces about 2000 plants

Sow the seed indoors or in a hotbed or coldframe and transplant outdoors when warm weather arrives. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way. Rich ground and frequent hoeing are necessary. Time mentioned here means number of days from planting the seed until maturity of fruit.

California Wonder. 120 days. A very fine large sweet Pepper for table use. Fruits are four-pointed, deep green becoming red at maturity, with thick crisp flesh. Vigorous and productive plant.

Chinese Giant. 120 days. Huge fruits with deep ribs. Dark green, turning bright scarlet. Mild and sweet. Quite early and very prolific.

Golden Queen. 120 days. A sweet yellow variety resembling Ruby King in appearance. Three and four-lobed, very light green fruits becoming orange-yellow as they mature.

Harris' Early Giant. 110 days. Dwarf, compact plants bearing large, thick-fleshed, sweet Peppers of fiery scarlet at maturity. Delicious flavor. Good for market.

Long Red Cayenne. 110 days. Long, tapering hot Peppers for canning and pickles. Deep green, changing to bright red when ripe. Plants are large and productive.

Long Red Finger (Italian). Smooth, curved fruits. 6 to 8 inches long. Not quite so hot as Long Red Cayenne, and thicker fleshed.

Neapolitan. 100 days. Fruits 4 inches long, with three lobes, very mild and sweet. Yellowish green becoming bright red. Of medium size, very early and prolific.

Oshkosh. 110 days. A sweet yellow variety of medium size and fine quality. Very smooth, thick-fleshed fruit about 4 inches long. Tapers to a blunt point. Dark green at first, turning canary-yellow.

Pimento. 130 days. Heart-shaped fruits 3½ inches long, on large, upright plants. Brilliant scarlet, with very sweet flesh.

Red Cherry. 115 days. A hot Pepper for pickling. Vigorous, upright plants. Fruit round, solid, very pungent, only 1 inch in diameter. Dark green changing to deep scarlet.

Ruby King. 110 days. Thick, mild flesh. Fruits 4 to 6 inches long, bright red when mature. Plants 2½ feet high; a heavy producer.

Sweet Bell or Bull Nose. 110 days. A good early variety with medium-sized fruit. Four-lobed, deep green becoming scarlet when mature. Mild except for the rather pungent ribs. Good for stuffing.

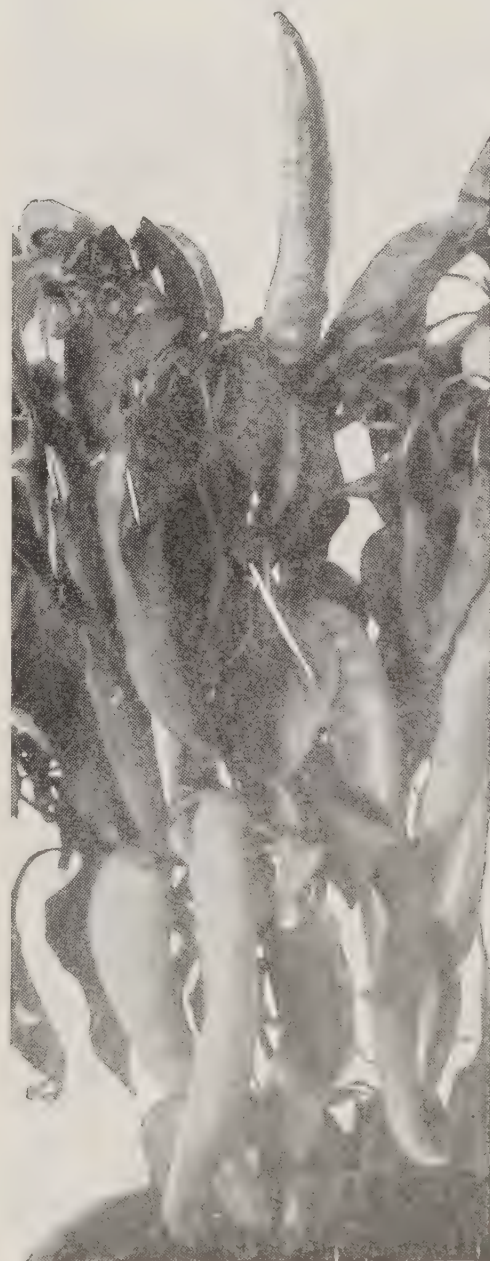
Sweet Mountain. 110 days. Like Bull Nose but larger and sweeter. Vigorous, productive plant.

World Beater. 110 days. Large, oblong fruits 5 inches long, with four lobes. Deep green, becoming bright red. Thick, sweet flesh. Good shipper; early.

Yellow Hungarian Wax. 100 days. A very early hot Pepper. Dwarf plants bearing 5 to 6-inch fruits tapering to a point. Waxy yellow, changing to red. Good for market and canning.



World Beater Pepper



Yellow Hungarian Wax Peppers



Ruby King Pepper



California Wonder Pepper



Laxton's Progress Peas



Thomas Laxton Peas



Little Gem Peas

PEAS

Erbse

Pois

Arveja

Pisello

One pint plants 100 ft. of row

Early varieties of Peas should be planted at the very first opportunity after the frost is out of the ground. Second-early and main-crop varieties are sown about two weeks later. Plant the Peas about 2 inches deep and an inch apart. All but the dwarfest kinds benefit from a support of brush or wire. By making double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, the brush may be put between the rows, to serve both of them. The pairs of rows should be 2½ feet apart. Peas need a cool, damp growing season.

EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska. 55 days. A very good early strain that is hardy and bears a heavy crop. Light green pods containing 6 to 8 Peas of good flavor.

American Wonder. 60 days. A very dwarf variety only 12 inches tall. Six to 7 tender Peas are contained in the straight, plump pods.

Blue Bantam. 65 days. Large pods on a dwarf vine only 18 inches tall. Vigorous and a prolific producer of dark green pods. Very large, succulent Peas.

Early Morn. 60 days. Stocky vines 3 feet tall, with large, broad pods 4 inches long. Large, sweet Peas, 6 to 8 in a pod. Very early.

First and Best. 58 days. An extra-early variety of very good flavor. Plants grow 2 to 2½ feet tall and are wilt-resistant. Blunt, light green pods with 6 to 7 Peas.

Gradus. 60 days. A standard sort with light green leaves. Grows 3 feet high and bears 4-inch pods well filled with luscious Peas. Very early.

Hundredfold. 65 days. Vigorous, dark green, productive vines 18 to 20 inches high. Pods are 4 inches long and hold 8 large, yellow and green Peas. Seed is flat and wrinkled when dried.

Laxtonian. 62 days. Both foliage and pods are very dark green. Vines are 18 inches tall. The 4-inch pods are filled with large, delicious Peas. Sturdy and bears well. Good shipper.

Laxton's Progress. 60 days. Large pods on a vigorous vine 16 to 18 inches tall. Very prolific. Peas are large and of extra-fine flavor.

Laxton's Superb (Early Bird). 60 days. An English type bearing straight, blunt, medium green pods 3 inches long. Plant is 18 to 20 inches tall.

Little Gem. 64 days. A very productive, dwarf variety. The plant grows 18 to 20 inches high and bears Peas of medium size and excellent quality.

Little Marvel. 62 days. Dwarf, sturdy vine only 18 inches high, bearing pods of large, medium green Peas. Pods are square-ended and almost round.

Nott's Excelsior. 60 days. Short, plump pods with small, light green Peas of fine flavor. Vine is about 16 inches tall. A prolific producer.

Premium Gem. 65 days. About 18 inches tall, with blunt pods about 3 inches long, containing 6 or 7 Peas. Good quality. The latest of the early varieties.

Sutton's Excelsior. 65 days. A dwarf, early sort. Stocky, 18 to 20 inch plants of medium green. Broad, straight, blunt pods 3½ inches long, with 6 to 8 Peas of average size.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Grows 3½ feet tall and bears pods 3½ to 4 inches long. Medium size, tender Peas. Very fine for market, canning, and home gardens.

World's Record. 58 days. An early strain of Gradus. Not quite so tall as that variety but more productive. Very large, dark green Peas, 7 to 8 in a pod. Exceptionally fine.



Improved Telephone Peas



Legumes like Peas, Beans, and Clover (plants bearing their seed in a pod) are greatly benefited by inoculation with the proper bacteria.

When ordering, be sure to specify the seed for which the Nitragin is wanted.

PEAS, continued

SECOND-EARLY AND MAIN-CROP VARIETIES

Alderman. 76 days. A tall sort that needs a brush support. It reaches a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. Large pods containing 8 to 10 dark green Peas of good quality. Bears profusely.

Bliss Everbearing. 76 days. Pods 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot vine. A good producer. One of the best for the main crop, for it bears over a long season. Peas are large and sweet.

Champion of England. 80 days. Medium-sized pods on a plant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Well-filled, meaty pods, very sweet when young. The standard late variety for home and market.

Dark-podded Telephone. 76 days. Vigorous, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-foot vine carrying a profusion of 5-inch pods. Eight or more very large, well-flavored Peas in a pod. Excellent in summer. Good shipper.

Dwarf Champion. 70 days. Long, straight, slightly curved pods containing 7 to 8 medium green Peas. Thrifty vines 3 feet tall, very productive for a second-early sort. Recommended for home gardens.

Dwarf Telephone. 75 days. Light green vines $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, bearing great crops of large, light green Peas. Good flavor. Sturdy stems. Excellent for home gardens, market gardens, and shipping.

Improved Telephone. 71 days. Coarse, dark green vines $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, straight, dark green. Top-notch for every use.

Potlatch. 75 days. Late variety; dwarf. Deep green pods, averaging 7 Peas of excellent flavor. Very prolific and vigorous.

Wyoming Wonder. 75 days. Round, dark green pods, large and plump, containing 8 to 10 good-sized Peas. Dark green vines.

EDIBLE-PODDED OR SUGAR VARIETIES

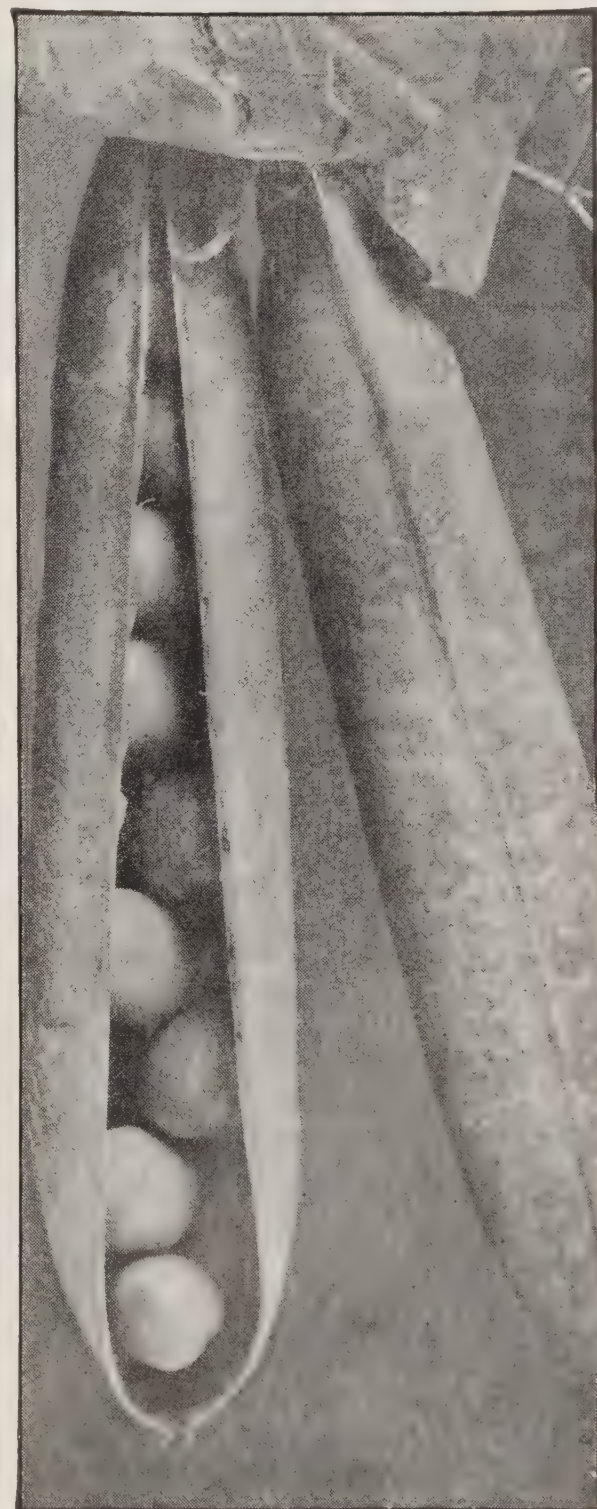
Dwarf Gray Sugar. 65 days. Medium broad, light green pods borne in profusion by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-foot plant. Pods are cooked without being shelled, like wax beans. Sweet and tender.

Dwarf White Sugar. 65 days. For the home garden. Vines 26 to 28 inches tall; pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, light green, mostly straight, semi-pointed.

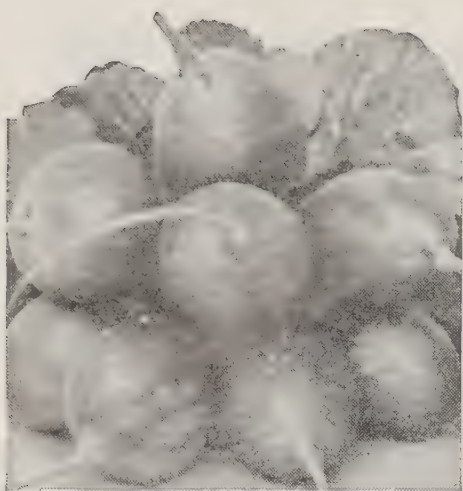
Mammoth Melting Sugar. 75 days. Very brittle pods that snap without any string. Large, broad pods on a vine 4 to 5 feet tall. One of the best of its type.



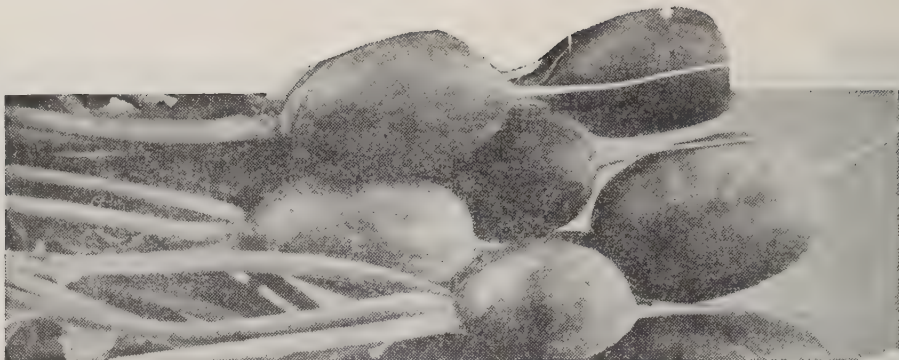
Dwarf White Sugar Peas



Alderman Peas



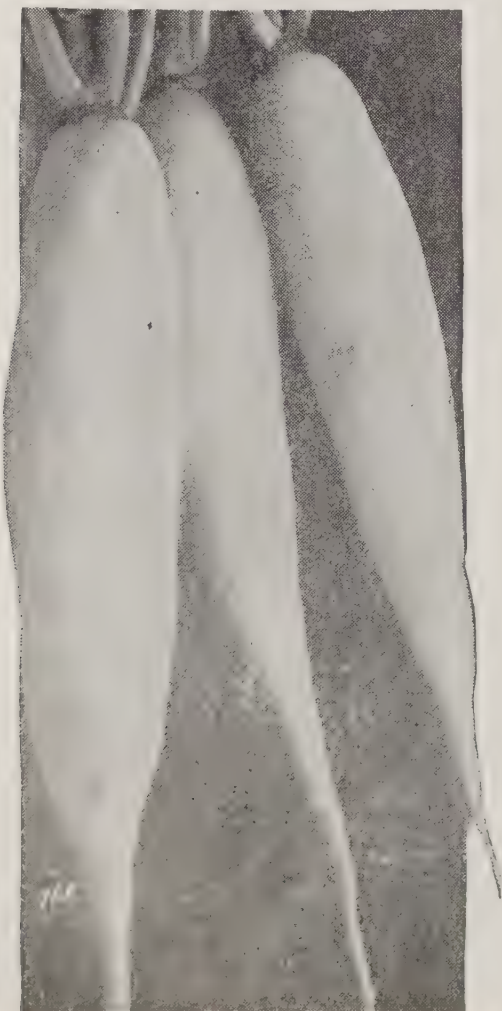
Early Scarlet Globe Radishes



French Breakfast Radishes



Scarlet Turnip White-Tip Radishes



Icicle Radishes

RADISH

Radies

Radis

Rabano

Ravanello

One oz. plants 100 ft. of row

Make small plantings of Radishes from early spring until summer, rather than one large planting. Cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil and thin to an inch apart. Winter Radishes are planted in midsummer, pulled after the first light frosts, and stored for the winter.

ROUND AND OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES

Crimson Giant. 28 days. Large, globe-shaped Radishes of bright crimson, inside white. One of the largest early sorts. Lasts well.

Early Scarlet Globe. 24 days. Crisp, attractive sort only an inch in diameter. Bright red skin; pure white flesh. Very popular.

Early Scarlet Turnip. 26 days. Flattish or turnip-shaped. Grows quickly and is very tender and crisp. Deep red with pinkish white flesh. Grown everywhere.

French Breakfast. 25 days. An oblong-shaped variety. Roots are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across and 2 inches long when at their best. Bright carmine, tipped white. Delicate flavor.

Saxa. 20 days. A very early forcing variety. Round, bright red; small top and taproot. Mild, brittle, white flesh.

Scarlet Turnip White-tip. 25 days. Almost round; bright rosy scarlet, tipped white. Of superior quality. For early planting outdoors.

LONG VARIETIES

Chartier. 35 days. Slim, bright rose roots fading to pale rose at tip. An inch thick and averaging 7 to 8 inches long.

Cincinnati Market. 30 days. Rosy scarlet; flesh white, crisp and mild. Roots 6 to 7 inches long and an inch thick.

Long Bright Scarlet. 26 days. A long red sort with a touch of white at tip. Crisp, tender white flesh. Tapering roots 4 inches long. Fine for home gardens.

White Icicle. 27 days. Long pure white roots that are very brittle and of pleasing, mild taste. Very attractive. Remains in good condition for a long while.

WINTER VARIETIES

California Mammoth White. 60 days. Big white roots 7 to 8 inches long, 2 inches thick. Flesh crisp and pungent. Needs a long season and good soil.

China Rose or Scarlet China. 52 days. Bright rose-red, 4 to 6 inches long and 2 inches thick. Firm white flesh, crisp and pungent.

Long Black Spanish. 58 days. Cylindrical, black-skinned roots with solid, pungent white flesh. Keeps well.

Round Black Spanish. 56 days. Shaped like a top, sometimes globular. Shining black skin and white flesh; crisp and strong flavor.

SALSIFY

Salsifis

Salsifis

Salsifi

Scorzabianca

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 100 ft.

Plant in early spring, in rows 2 feet apart. Thin to 3 to 4 inches apart and keep well cultivated. The long roots resembling parsnips may be dug in the fall or early next spring.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 140 days. Large, smooth roots 6 to 8 inches long, like a slim parsnip. Creamy white and of delicate flavor.

SPINACH

Spinat

Epinard

Espinaca

Spinace

One pkt. plants 20 ft. of row; 1 oz., 100 ft.

Plant as early as possible in the spring. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and thin the seedlings to 2 or 3 inches apart. Sow every two weeks until early summer, and again in September for a fall crop.

Bloodsdaie Blight-resistant. 45 days. Resists blight and other diseases. Thick green leaves. Goes to seed rather early and is not recommended for summer planting.

Bloodsdaie Long-standing. 45 days. Heavily crumpled leaves of dark green that stand a long while before bolting to seed. Very desirable.

Bloodsdaie Savoy. 39 days. A fast-growing variety that is among the first to market. Hardy and attractive. Dark glossy green leaves, heavily wrinkled.

Giant Nobel. 45 days. Erect, strong plants with large, firm, broad leaves tapered to rounded tip. Light to yellowish green, smooth, and the largest of any Spinach. Long standing.

King of Denmark. 46 days. Long, broad, very thick, somewhat crumpled leaves. Remains in good table condition after other varieties have shot to seed. Inclined to spread out on the ground.

New Zealand. 65 days. Not a true Spinach but planted as a substitute in hot weather. Small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, excellent as summer greens. Lasts from midsummer to frost.



New
Zealand
Spinach

SQUASH

Kurbiss

Courge

Zapallo

Zucca

One pkt. plants 6 to 10 hills; 1 oz., 30 to 60 hills

Do not plant outdoors until settled warm weather has arrived. Summer varieties need about 4 feet between hills, winter sorts more. Treat them like cucumbers and melons.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow. 65 days. Large, dark green, oblong fruits with light green stripes, changing to deep yellow at maturity. Flesh of very good flavor and fine grained.

Early White Bush (Patty Pan or Scallop). 52 days. Round, white with scalloped edges, 6 inches across. An old favorite for home use in the summer.

Early Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Warted yellow skin. Flesh of fine quality, cream colored. Weighs 2 to 3 pounds.

Giant Summer Crookneck. 58 days. Larger and later than Early Summer Crookneck. Fruits weigh 4 to 5 pounds. A very prolific, early variety.

Giant Straightneck. 60 days. Like Crookneck except that the fruits are straight. Heavily warted. More desirable for market and shipping.

Vegetable Spaghetti. Ten-inch fruits, mottled green, turning yellowish white. To serve, puncture one end and cook the fruit whole for 35 minutes. Then cut in half, and the flesh will fall out in shreds.

Zucchini (Black). 62 days. Straight, cylindrical, dark greenish black with greenish white flesh. Mild, tender, and very prolific.



Acorn Squash

WINTER VARIETIES

Acorn or Table Queen. 60 days. Very thin skin of dark green color. The light yellow meat is very dry, mealy, and sweet. An enormous yielder, popular for baking. One half makes a nice serving.

Blue Hubbard. 110 days. An early strain of Hubbard Squash with bluish skin. Round, pointed at both ends. Hard, warty shell. Excellent quality. Keeps and ships well.

Boston Marrow. 97 days. A very good keeper. Oval in shape, with bright orange-yellow skin and yellow flesh. Fine-grained and sweet in flavor. Makes fine pies.

Buttercup. 100 days. Turban-shaped variety with dark green skin faintly striped gray; deep yellow, dry, fine-grained flesh. Keeps well.

Butternut. 102 days. Small, club-shaped, with a thick shell. Pale orange skin with dry yellow flesh; few seeds. Keeps well.

Golden Delicious. 102 days. Shaped like a top; medium size. Orange-colored flesh. Fine for home or market; very attractive.



Blue Hubbard Squash



Earliana Tomato



Stone Tomatoes



Rutgers Tomato



Bonny Best Tomato



Marglobe Tomato

WINTER SQUASH, continued

Green Delicious. 90 days. Best in early winter. Very firm, compact grain, sweet and delicate in flavor. Skin dark green, light green stripes at blossom end. Orange flesh. Weighs up to 10 pounds.

Golden Hubbard. 100 days. Fruits weigh 6 to 10 pounds. Orange-red skin and dry orange flesh. Fine quality. Good for home and market.

Improved Warty Hubbard. 110 days. Deep green, globular shape, tapered at both ends, heavily warted. Flesh is fine grained, rich orange, without strings. The favorite of winter Squash.

TOMATO

Tomate

Tomates

Tomate

Tomata

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. provides about 4000 seeds

Plant indoors in seed flats in early spring and transplant the seedlings before setting them outdoors. When warm weather arrives, transfer them to the open ground, leaving 3 to 4 feet between them. Staking is recommended in the home garden. Keep the plants well cultivated. The time mentioned here means the number of days from planting seed until maturity of fruit.

Bonny Best. 100 days. Average-sized, almost round fruits of excellent quality, bright red. Market gardeners, canners, and shippers like this variety. Good plants that bear early.

Chalk's Early Jewel. 100 days. Round, smooth fruits with few seeds. One of the heaviest yielders and among the very best for home gardens. A second-early for market gardeners.

Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak). 115 days. Bears huge crops of very large, perfectly formed fruits which ripen uniformly. Sweet, solid, with few seeds. Ideal for slicing.

Earliana. 90 days. Extra early; bright red. Smooth, medium-sized, very juicy. Does not keep so well as later varieties but is highly valued for home use.

Golden Queen. 100 days. Deep yellow in color. Fruits are medium size, round, firm and most pleasing as a change from red varieties. Fine for preserving.

John Baer. 100 days. A medium-sized sort with brilliant scarlet skin and thick flesh. Handsome appearance and earliness combine to make it popular for home gardens.

Marglobe. 100 days. The standard home-garden variety for the main crop. Large, globular, scarlet Tomatoes on strong plants that are resistant to wilt and rust. Bears wonderful crops. Smooth skin, evenly colored. Keeps and ships well.

Oxheart. 118 days. A very large, bright pink variety. The fruits are pointed at the end. Rich, luscious flavor, very solid and heavy. Rather straggly vine.

Ponderosa. 115 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Sweet and mild in flavor; fruits solid, with purplish pink skin. Individual specimens sometimes weigh 12 ounces or more. A favorite for home gardens.

Pritchard. 95 days. Medium scarlet skin and heavy, solid meat. Extra early, very attractive and produces well. Remarkably solid, with very small seed cavities and no core.

TOMATOES, continued

- Red Pear.** 100 days. A small-fruited Tomato shaped like a pear. Attractive in salads.
- Rutgers.** 100 days. Medium to large, globe shape. Very firm red flesh with few seed cells. Vigorous vines, resistant to blight and other diseases. Very desirable for canning and making juice.
- Stone.** 115 days. An old favorite for late or main crop. Large, smooth-skinned, scarlet fruits that keep well and do not crack. A standard sort with market gardeners and canners.
- Yellow Pear.** 100 days. Yellow, pear-shaped fruit, used for preserving.

TURNIP

Rüben

Navet

Nabo

Rapa

One pkt. is enough for a home garden; 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row

Sow either in early spring or in midsummer for a fall crop. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 3 to 4 inches apart (Rutabagas 6 to 8 inches). Pull them before they get tough and woody.

Amber Globe. 75 days. Roots yellow with bronzy green leaves. Flesh yellowish white. Tender, sweet and ready for table use when the roots reach a diameter of 3 to 4 inches.

Early Snowball. 50 days. Globe-shaped roots, smooth and clean, white throughout. An early variety. Fine for home gardens.

Golden Ball. 60 days. Smooth, round, deep yellow roots of medium size. Delicious flavor, tender, sweet and free from fiber. Grows quickly and keeps well.

Long White Cowhorn. 70 days. Clear white roots, green at the top with the upper half pushing out of the ground. For both stock and table use.

Pomeranian White Globe. 75 days. Large tops and globular white roots. Makes a heavy crop. Smooth, firm, and rather coarse; largely used for stock feeding.

Purple Top Milan. 40 days. Very early. Small tops and very flat roots, white with purple top. Sweet white flesh. Good for forcing.

Purple Top Strap Leaved. 46 days. Purple-red at top, white below; flat, medium early. White flesh of fine grain. Valuable for its earliness in home and market gardens.

Purple Top White Globe. 55 days. A fine sort for the home garden. Roots are medium size, pure white below with purple above ground. Grows quickly to usable size.

Seven Top. 50 days. Grown for the tops, which grow fast and are used as greens, also for forage. Roots are not eaten. Widely grown in the South.

Southern Prize. 50 days. Another sort grown in the South for its leaves. Very hardy and full of vitamins. Roots used for stock feed only.

White Egg. 55 days. Oval roots shaped like an egg. Medium size; flesh white, sweet and firm. Grows very fast.

Yellow Stone or Globe. 75 days. Uniform, medium-sized roots of perfect globe shape. Pale yellow in color and of buttery, melting flavor.

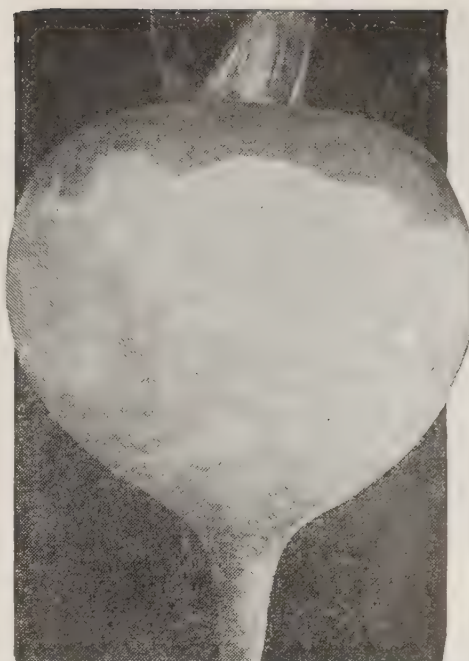
RUTABAGA

American Purple-Top. 90 days. Short top shaped, yellow with purple top. Flesh is pale yellow. Very large; fine quality. Excellent for home, market or storage.

Golden Neckless. 85 days. Large, round, yellow roots with purple top and fine-grained, yellow flesh. Sweet in flavor. Ideal for winter use.

Macomber. 88 days. White roots with greenish purple shoulders. Almost round and almost neckless. White flesh. Best in northern states.

White Swede or Russian. 88 days. Large, globular roots, white tinged bronzy green at the top. Firm white flesh. Keeps well. For table or stock.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

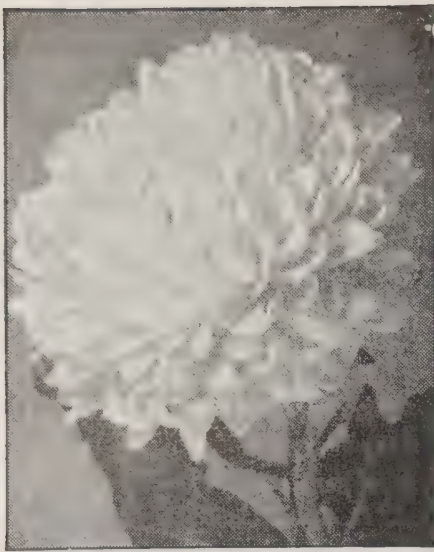
Turnips are a cool-season crop. They should be sown as early in spring as the garden can be worked, or in late summer for autumn and winter use. They may be broadcast or grown in rows, properly thinned, and the sweetest and best Turnips are always grown in new, fresh ground. They should not be allowed to stand after they are ready for use, otherwise they will become hard, pithy, and woody.

Rutabagas mature later, are generally bigger, and have firmer flesh. They are just as good as Turnips for the table and have excellent cooking qualities.



American Purple-Top Rutabaga

Flower Seeds



Branching Aster



Coreopsis



Single Cosmos

Scarcely anyone who has a home needs to be urged to beautify it with flowers. If you own your own home, you will doubtless want to make a lasting garden that includes perennials as well as annuals. You can do it inexpensively by raising your plants from seed such as we offer here.

AFRICAN DAISY. Daisy-shaped flowers in varying shades. Woolly white leaves.

AGERATUM, Mexican Blue. Fluffy blue flowers all summer. Makes a very good edging plant; nice for cutting too.

ALYSSUM, White. Masses of fragrant, dainty white flowers that are ideal for mixing with colors in a bouquet. A dwarf edger.

Saxatile. Golden yellow flowers in early spring. For edging and rock-gardens. A dwarf perennial.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-me-not). Plants about 1½ feet tall, bearing clusters of blue flowers like forget-me-nots.

ASTER, Comet. Ideal for cutting in late summer and fall. The flowers have long ray petals, incurved like a chrysanthemum. Easily grown. **Crimson, Pink, White and Mixed.**

All Varieties, Mixed. A collection of all varieties and colors.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, Mixed. Shades of crimson, blue, rose, and white. An old-time hardy annual which self-sows from year to year.

BLUE LACE FLOWER. Broad heads of lacy blue flowers in late summer and fall. Excellent for bedding.

CALENDULA, Orange King. Broad petals and well-rounded center; rich orange-yellow. Very free flowering.

Radio. Medium-sized orange flowers. Semi-quilled, of exquisite form.

Double Mixed. All shades of clear lemon, yellow, and orange.

CALLIOPSIS, Single Mixed. Daisy-like flowers, ranging in color from yellow and orange to maroon. Fine for cutting. 2 to 3 feet.

CANDYTUFT, Mixed. Upright spikes of lavender, pink, and white. Easy to grow if you plant it where you want it to grow. Does not transplant readily.

CANTERBURY BELLS, Mixed. Cup-and-saucer-shaped flowers in white, pink, and violet on stalks 3 to 4 feet high. A distinguished plant for the rear of the border. Blooms the second year from seed sown in spring.

CARNATION, Giant Chabaud, Mixed. Large double flowers are produced about six months after seed is planted. Delicious fragrant and rich coloring makes it most desirable for late summer.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Annual Mixed. Yellow and white flowers with contrasting zones in the center. An excellent long-stemmed cut-flower.

CLARKIA, Double Mixed. Blooms are like little double roses in bright colors, arranged on long stems about 2 feet high.

COCKSCOMB, Crested Mixed. Flowers shaped like a cock's comb, freely produced. Bright reds and yellows on dwarf plants.

Plumed Mixed. Plume-like heads in large masses. Needs considerable space. A showy variety for mixed bouquets.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Cosmos-like flowers of pure yellow, on 2-foot stems. A good cut-flower.

COSMOS, Double Crested Mixed. Long-stemmed, double flowers of beautiful form. An early strain.

Early Single Mixed. Shades of pink, white, and deep crimson. Long stems and feathery foliage.

Orange Flare. A novel orange variety, fine for cutting.

DELPHINIUM, Hybrid Mixed. Long spikes of handsome blue and violet blooms. A vigorous perennial growing 5 to 7 feet high.

ENGLISH DAISY (Bellis). Very attractive, daisy-shaped flowers in spring. Fine for edging and planting with spring bulbs.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis). Clusters of small, blue flowers on a dwarf plant. Excellent for edging.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru), Mixed. Crimson, yellow, and white blooms opening late in the afternoon. Leafy, bushy plant 3 feet tall.

FOXGLOVE, Mixed. Charming thimble-shaped flowers on a long stalk. For the back of the border. Shades of pale lavender and purple. Blooms the second year from seed.

FLOWER SEEDS, continued

GAILLARDIA, Single Mixed. Shades of yellow and scarlet; daisy-shaped flowers on long stems. A gay perennial for midsummer.

GODETIA, Double Mixed. Flowers of satiny texture, somewhat resembling hollyhocks. A profuse bloomer.

GOURDS, All Sorts Mixed. Grown like cucumbers or melons. The curiously shaped fruits are decorative in bowls indoors. Fruits vary in size, shape and color.

GYPSOPHILA, Annual. Airy white flowers in dainty sprays. They mix well with other flowers in bouquets.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Mixed. Tall spikes of double flowers, in red, white, yellow and salmon tones. Stately and picturesque.

LARKSPUR, Stock-flowered Annual Mixed. An annual form of Delphinium. Graceful spikes of pink, rose, blue and white.

LOBELIA gracilis. Blue flowers with a whitish throat, on 10-inch plants. Good for bedding and edging.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella). Starry blue and white flowers partly hidden in the feathery foliage. Easy to grow.

LUPINE, Mixed. Long spikes of flowers shaped like those of peas, on graceful spikes. Shades of blue, pink and white. A hardy perennial that is very fine when established.

MARIGOLD, Crown of Gold. Bright golden orange, with a quilled center surrounded by flat petals. Odorless foliage.

Guinea Gold. Large, golden yellow, loosely ruffled flowers. Strong, bushy plant.

Sunset Giants. Huge flowers in many colors. A new sort growing 3 feet tall.

Tall African Mixed. Tall plants with a profusion of large, double blooms of yellow, orange and lemon.

Dwarf French Mixed. Low, compact plants bearing small flowers with a pincushion center. Fine for cutting and garden decoration.

Dwarf Harmony Mixed. Double flowers of orange and yellow, with maroon stripes and blotches. Low growth.

MIGNONETTE. Brownish green spikes of very fragrant flowers. An old favorite; sow the seed where you want the plants to grow. Do not try to transplant.

MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall and is covered with 4-inch, sky-blue trumpets. Blooms from July to late fall. Don't miss it.

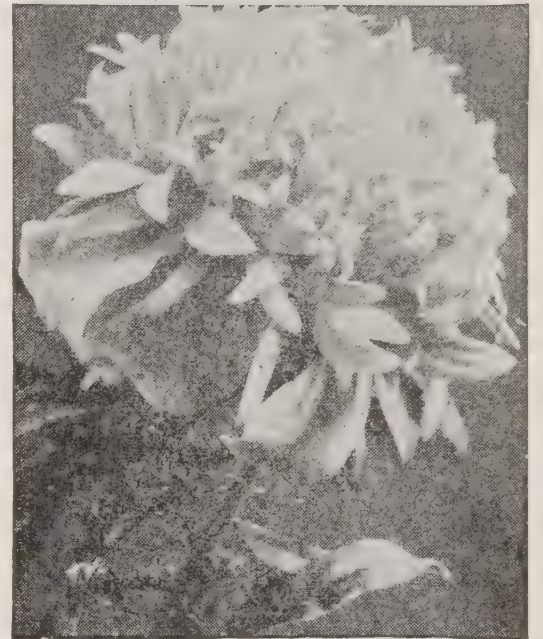
Pearly Gates. Creamy white blooms on a 12-foot plant.

Scarlett O'Hara. Bright rosy red with veins that form a star in the center. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across.

Tall Mixed. Shades of white, pink, crimson, and blue. Tall, vigorous vines that are fine for covering fences, garages, stumps, and the like.



Gaillardia



Crown of Gold Marigold



Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed

Nasturtiums

These bright-colored annuals grow quickly from seed and are very useful for producing color in midsummer where the soil is not very rich. Full sun suits them best. They bloom continuously all season and are popular for cutting as well as garden decoration. Plant the seed when settled warm weather is certain and thin the plants to about a foot apart. Dwarf sorts are splendid edging plants and the taller ones are more free in bloom.

Gleam Hybrids Mixed. Large, fragrant flowers in a wide range of bright colors. A very fine strain that will liven your garden.

Golden Gleam. A new double, sweet-scented, pure yellow Nasturtium that has quickly proved very popular. Needs considerable moisture to bloom well. Highly recommended.

Scarlet Gleam. A fiery scarlet form of the preceding, with the same sweet fragrance and double blooms. Very vigorous and free in bloom.

Dwarf Single Mixed. Orange, yellow, and crimson shades in a very fine mixture. Dwarf, sturdy plants that bloom from early summer to frost.

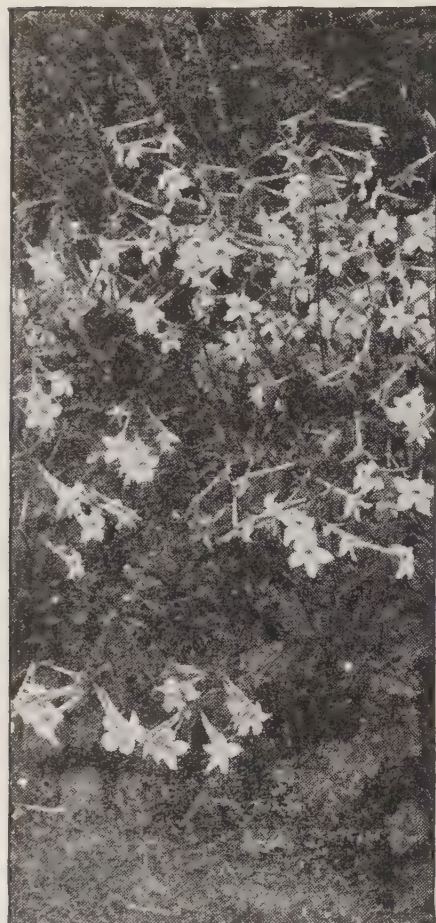
Tall Single Mixed. Just the thing for covering a bank or trellis. A good mixture of colors. Climbs 4 to 5 feet high.



Heavenly Blue Morning-Glory



Rosy Morn Petunia



Nicotiana



Single Annual Poppies

FLOWER SEEDS, continued

NICOTIANA SANDERAE HYBRIDS. Very fragrant, tube or trumpet-shaped flowers on a large, bushy plant. Carmine, rose and pink.

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE. A carefully selected mixture of hardy and easily grown flowers. Useful for covering rough spots or eyesores around the home. With little care will flourish throughout the summer.

PANSY, Trimardeau Mixed. Fine for bedding. Medium-sized flowers, freely produced.

PETUNIA, Balcony Blue. Large, single blooms of rich cornflower-blue. Vigorous, free-blooming plants.

Blue Bee. A bedding variety with clear violet-blue flowers.

Rosy Morn. Large; bright rose with a white throat.

Hybrid Mixed. Vigorous plants with very large flowers, some striped and others self-colored in many rich shades.

PHLOX drummondii, Mixed. An annual Phlox producing masses of bright-colored flowers on low plants. Blooms all summer long.

PINKS (Dianthus chinensis), Double Mixed. Double fringed flowers in many shades of pink, crimson, and white. Plants 1 foot high.

Single Mixed. Single flowers in a good range of colors.

POPPY, American Legion. Large single flowers of brilliant orange-scarlet. Long, strong stems. Fine for home gardens.

California Mixed (Eschscholtzia). Bright yellow and orange, four-petaled flowers. Gray, feathery foliage. Likes full sun.

Iceland Mixed. Slender-stemmed, graceful flowers in shades of white, yellow and orange.

Shirley, Single Mixed. A quick-growing annual with brilliant, silky flowers, fluted and crinkled.

PORTULACA, Double Mixed. A low, spreading plant for sunny places. Flowers are like bright little rosettes in a wide range of colors.

Single Mixed. Fine for rock gardens and sunny banks.

PYRETHRUM roseum, Mixed. Long-stemmed, daisy-shaped flowers in many delicate shades of pink, white, rose and crimson. A perennial, blooming the second year from seed.

RICINUS (Castor-oil Bean), Mixed. Grown for the ornamental foliage. Very vigorous plants growing 4 to 15 feet in a season.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Mixed. Flowers shaped like a trumpet, with a velvety texture. Grows 3 feet tall and is a fine border plant.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). Spikes of blazing scarlet in midsummer. Useful for bedding.

SCABIOSA, Double Mixed. Grows 2½ feet high and blooms from early July till frost. Long-stemmed, double, fragrant flowers, excellent for cutting.

SHASTA DAISY. Perennial plants bearing long-stemmed, dazzling white daisies with bright yellow centers. Blooms the second year.

SNAPDRAGON, Semi-dwarf Mixed. Produces 18-inch spikes of bloom in all colors. A very popular cut-flower.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. The silvery white foliage is more outstanding than the inconspicuous flowers. Showy and strong growing.

STOCK, Dwarf Ten Weeks Mixed. Good for bedding or for pots. Mixed colors. A favorite for garden decoration.

Evening-scented (Matthiola). Plant 2 feet high. Flowers in spikes with strong clove fragrance; easily grown.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum), Mixed. Daisy-shaped, straw-like flowers in many colors. May be dried for winter bouquets.

FLOWER SEEDS, continued

SWEET SULTAN, Mixed. Dainty, thistle-like flowers in shades of mauve, pink, and white. Long, slender stems, good for cutting.

SWEET WILLIAM, Mixed. An old-fashioned, always-popular flower blooming in midsummer. Fragrant; bright colors. Blooms the second year after planting.

VERBENA, Mixed. Spreading growth. Clusters of bright blooms in shades of red, blue, pink, and scarlet. Blooms very well in hot weather.

WALLFLOWER, Single Mixed. Fragrant biennial with clusters of velvety flowers in early spring. Yellow, bronze and brown.

ZINNIA, California Giant Brightness. Very large, deep rose flowers; full form.

California Giant Daffodil. Bright daffodil-yellow.

California Giant Orange King. Mammoth orange flowers of remarkable brilliance. Many are two-toned.

California Giant Scarlet Queen. Immense blooms of glowing scarlet. Fine for cutting.

California Giant Mixed. Royal flowers in strong shades of red, yellow, orange, purple, white, and pink. Giant size.

Fantasy Mixed. Colors include the bright shades of red, yellow, and orange, as well as pastel tones. Shaggy, waved, and frilled petals.

Lilliput Mixed. Tiny, very double flowers in bright shades on dwarf plants. Very nice cut-flower and you can depend on having lots of them.

Mexican (*Haageana*) Mixed. Dwarf plants 12 to 18 inches tall. Double miniature blooms freely produced. For bedding, edging, and cutting.



Verbena



Lilliput Zinnias

Sweet Peas

Fragrance is, of course, the most outstanding thing about Sweet Peas. They are of graceful climbing form and come in a variety of delicate colors. Our California-grown seed is the best to be had. Sweet Peas are planted in earliest spring, in furrows 6 inches deep, well fertilized.

SPENCER VARIETIES

Ambition. Rich rosy lavender.

Grand National. Deep cream-colored flowers. Very fine.

Pinkie. Large, rose-pink flowers on a strong plant.

Snow White. Exquisite pure white—nothing surpasses it in daintiness. More hardy than other white sorts.

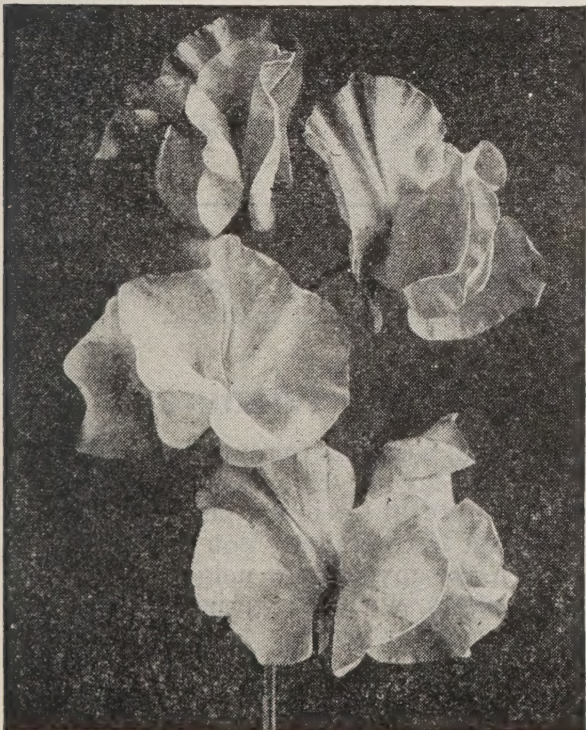
Supreme Spencer, Mixed. Made up from the best named Spencer varieties in the finest shades and colors. All named varieties.

Choice Spencer, Mixed. A mixture composed exclusively of Giant Spencer varieties, blended in the proper proportions.

Eckford Choice, Mixed. A fine mixture of named varieties of the handsome Grandiflora type, of the widest possible range of color.

PERENNIAL

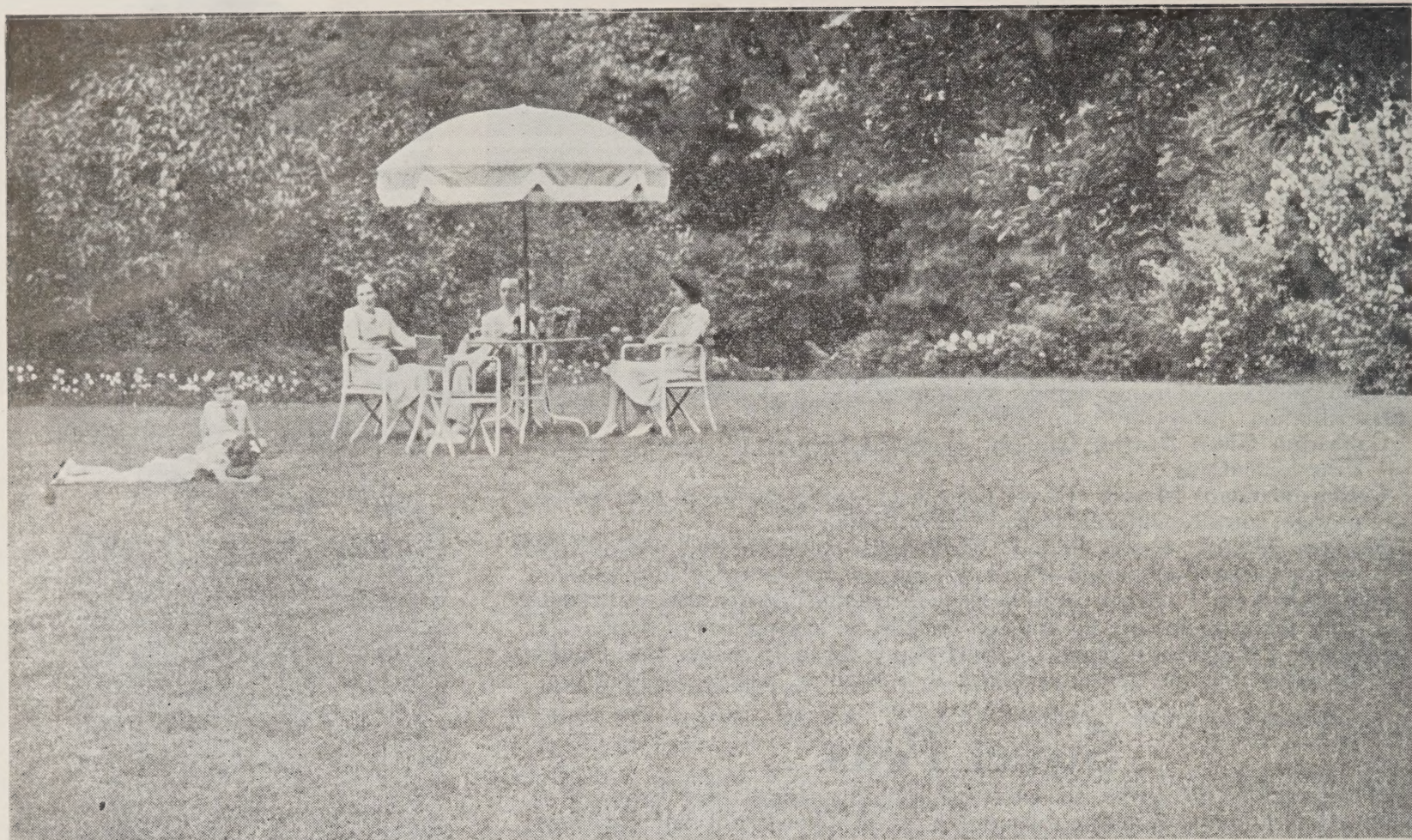
Lathyrus latifolius, Mixed. Quick grower; blooms all summer. 5 to 6 ft.



Spencer Sweet Peas



Giant Zinnia



• HOW TO MAKE A LAWN •

THE two fundamental requirements for a good lawn are that the soil be sweet and fertile. Fertility is not as important as freedom from acidity. The best way to "sweeten" the soil is to broadcast air-slaked lime at the rate of one bushel to every 1000 square feet. Dig or plow the soil deeply and enrich it with bonemeal, wood ashes, or Pulverized Sheep Manure. We do not recommend stable manure, as it is generally full of weed seeds. After digging, rake the soil well until it is free of stones and trash, thoroughly pulverized and perfectly smooth. Then sow Page's Lawn Mixtures (see back cover) at the rate of one pound to every 200 square feet. Rake it again, then roll well, to pack the ground firmly. As soon as the grass is about 3 inches tall, cut with a sharp lawn-mower. A dull mower pulls the young grass out by the roots. Regular cutting from the start stimulates additional activity of the roots, and the best lawns are clipped regularly, but not too closely.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Over \$1,000,000 is lost every year on account of crows and other pests pulling corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. The great extent of this loss is being given more consideration each year in farming methods, by those who want the biggest return in bushels for the effort and money put in. Stanley's Crow Repellent protects and insures against loss of seed and labor of replanting. It protects the seed from rotting in the ground and insures larger yields per acre. It is non-poisonous

and will not injure the seed, nor will it kill birds or animals. Your dealer should have it in stock.

Pulverized Sheep Manure

This is a concentrated, weedless manure that puts new life and beauty into lawns. Everybody can get good results with this natural fertilizer, because it is easy to use and does not burn plants. You can make your lawn and garden the envy of the neighborhood if you feed your plants with Pulverized Sheep Manure. Ask your dealer for prices.

ASK FOR PAGE'S SEED AT YOUR DEALERS



THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, GREENE, NEW YORK

Planting Chart



VEGETABLE SEED

	Required for 100 feet	Required for one acre	Time to plant	Distance Between rows	Apart in row	Depth to plant	Ready to use
Asparagus	1 oz.	6 lbs.	April	12-24 in.	3 in.	1 in.	1- 2 years
Beans, bush	1 lb.	60 lbs.	May-June	18-24 in.	2 in.	1 in.	45- 75 days
pole	1 lb.	30 lbs.	May-June	36-48 in.	3- 4 ft.	1 in.	65- 90 days
Beet, table	1 oz.	6 lbs.	April-July	18-24 in.	2 in.	1 in.	45- 60 days
Chard	1 oz.	6 lbs.	April-July	18-24 in.	2 in.	1 in.	50- 60 days
Mangel	1 oz.	5 lbs.	April-August	18-24 in.	4 in.	1 in.	90-120 days
Broccoli	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	April	18-36 in.	18-24 in.	1/2 in.	90-100 days
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	May-June	18-36 in.	24 in.	1/2 in.	100-120 days
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	April-June	24-36 in.	12-24 in.	1/2 in.	70-100 days
Cardoon	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	May	18-30 in.	18-30 in.	1/2 in.	
Carrot	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	April-July	18-24 in.	2 in.	1/2 in.	65- 90 days
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	April-July	24-30 in.	14-18 in.	1/2 in.	95-110 days
Celery	1/8 oz.	4 oz. T	May	24-48 in.	6 in.	1/8 in.	115-135 days
Chicory	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	May	18-36 in.	2- 4 in.	1/2 in.	
Collards	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	May	24-30 in.	18 in.	1/2 in.	75-100 days
Corn, Sweet	1/2 lb.	10 lbs.	May-July	20-48 in.	3 ft.	1 in.	70-100 days
Pop	1/4 lb.	6 lbs.	May-June	36-48 in.	4-6 in.	1 in.	95-100 days
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	April-August	12-18 in.	2-4 in.	1/2 in.	
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	May-June	3- 6 ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	50- 70 days
Dandelion	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	May	18-24 in.	6-12 in.	1/2 in.	
Dill	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	May	18-36 in.	4- 8 in.	1/2 in.	
Eggplant	1/8 oz.	4 oz. T	May-June	24-30 in.	18 in.	1/2 in.	110-120 days
Endive	1 oz.	4 lbs.	April-July	18-24 in.	12 in.	1/2 in.	90-100 days
Fennel	1 oz.	3 lbs.	May	24-30 in.	4- 8 in.	1/2 in.	
Kale	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	April-July	24-30 in.	18 in.	1/2 in.	55- 65 days
Kohlrabi	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	April-August	12-24 in.	6 in.	1/2 in.	50- 60 days
Leek	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	March-May	12-24 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	120-150 days
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	April-August	12-18 in.	6- 8 in.	1/2 in.	45- 80 days
Melon, Musk	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	May-June	6- 8 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	85-110 days
Water	1 oz.	4 lbs.	May-June	6- 8 ft.	6 ft.	1 in.	75- 95 days
Mustard	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	March-May	12-24 in.	5 in.	1/4 in.	60- 90 days
Okra	2 oz.	8 lbs.	May-June	24-36 in.	18 in.	1 in.	55- 60 days
Onion	1 oz.	5 lbs.	April-June	18-30 in.	3 in.	1/2 in.	95-120 days
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	April-May	18-24 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	100 days
Parsley	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	April-August	12-18 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	65- 90 days
Peas	1 lb.	90 lbs.	April-June	24-36 in.	1 in.	2 in.	55- 80 days
Pepper	1/8 oz.	4 oz. T	May	18-30 in.	18 in.	1/2 in.	100-130 days
Pumpkin	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	May-June	8-12 ft.	6 ft.	1 in.	110-120 days
Radish	1 oz.	10 lbs.	April-August	12-18 in.	1 in.	1/2 in.	20- 60 days
Rutabaga	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	June-July	18-24 in.	6- 8 in.	1/2 in.	85- 90 days
Salsify	1 oz.	8 lbs.	April-May	18-24 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	110 days
Spinach	1 oz.	8 lbs.	March-Sept.	12-18 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	40- 55 days
Squash, summer	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	May-July	3- 4 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	50- 65 days
winter	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	April-June	6- 9 ft.	6 ft.	1 in.	60-110 days
Tomato	1/8 oz.	2 oz. T	April	3- 4 ft.	4 ft.	1/2 in.	100-120 days
Turnip	1 oz.	2 lbs.	April-August	12-24 in.	3- 4 in.	1/2 in.	40- 80 days

T-If transplanted

Reference Table

	Normal Longevity	Average Germination	Weight of one quart		Normal Longevity	Average Germination	Weight of one quart
Beans	3 years	85%	30 ozs.	Muskmelon	5 years	80%	12 ozs.
Beet	4 years	75%	10 ozs.	Onion	2 years	75%	16 ozs.
Cabbage	4 years	80%	24 ozs.	Parsley	1 year	70%	12 ozs.
Carrot	3 years	65%	12 ozs.	Parsnip	1 year	70%	10 ozs.
Cauliflower	4 years	75%	24 ozs.	Peas	3 years	80%	30 ozs.
Celery	3 years	60%	16 ozs.	Pepper	2 years	70%	16 ozs.
Corn	3 years	80%	23 ozs.	Pumpkin	4 years	80%	9 ozs.
Cucumber	5 years	85%	18 ozs.	Radish	4 years	75%	24 ozs.
Eggplant	4 years	70%	18 ozs.	Salsify	1 year	85%	12 ozs.
Endive	5 years	75%	12 ozs.	Spinach	3 years	70%	14 ozs.
Kale	4 years	80%	24 ozs.	Squash	4 years	80%	20 ozs.
Kohlrabi	3 years	85%	24 ozs.	Tomato	3 years	80%	10 ozs.
Leek	2 years	75%	18 ozs.	Turnip	4 years	85%	24 ozs.
Lettuce	6 years	80%	14 ozs.	Watermelon	5 years	75%	16 ozs.



Page's Greene Park Mixture

This mixture produces a permanent, thick, and velvety turf. It contains the best grasses for the best results. A lawn sown with Greene Park Mixture will retain its beautiful appearance throughout the summer and fall, giving that green color so desired in every lawn.

Page's Marvelawn Mixture

A mixture that is in great demand wherever Page's Seeds are sold. It is a blended combination of fine-bladed, compact-growing grasses which maintains a rich velvet-green color from early spring to late fall. Produces a fine effect.

Page's Chenango Mixture

This is a special mixture which is in demand by certain of our trade. A permanent turf is formed, although not as quickly as with some of the other mixtures because of the fact that no quick-growing grasses are used.



Page's Shady Park Mixture

It is always difficult to have a good lawn where it is shady. Shady Park will enable you to overcome this difficulty, as it is composed of grasses that will do well in shaded or sheltered situations. It will produce a fine sward.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY • Greene, N. Y.